The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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. . . . . .By Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1931 VOLUME 56, NUMBER 5

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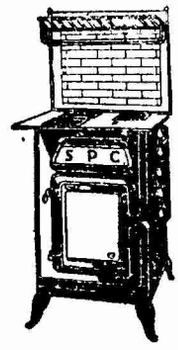

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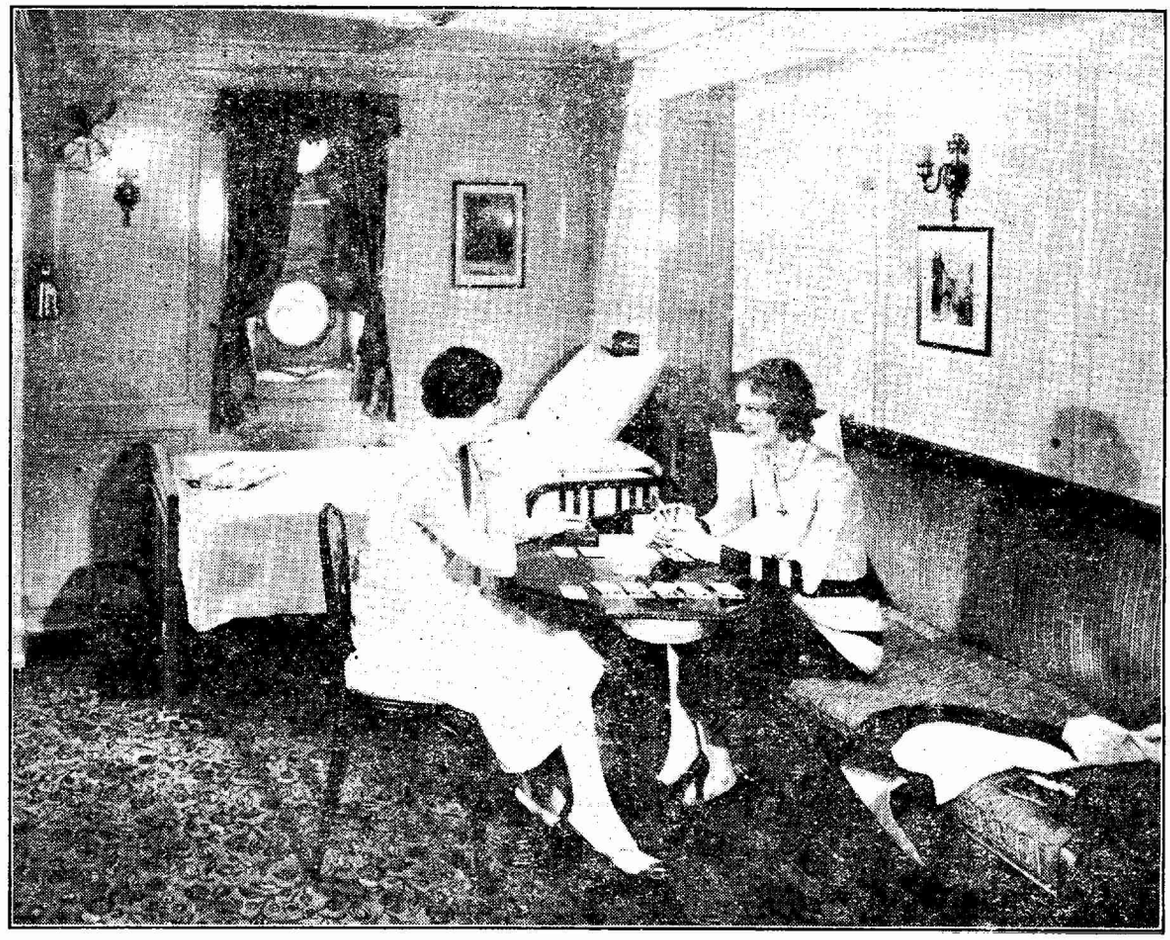

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EARLY AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ISSUED IN SHANGHAI

MRS. ARNOLD RATTRAY of East Hampton, N. Y., who, as Miss Jeannette Edwards, was formerly engaged in newspaper work in Shanghai, has written *The Review* regarding an interesting discovery of the files of an early American newspaper which was published in Shanghai more than a half-century ago. Mrs. Rattray stated in her letter that the newspaper file was found in connection with the compilation of a history of East Hampton, N. Y., upon which she is working. The name of the American paper was *The Shanghai News Letter*, its first issue being Oct. 16, 1867 and its last issue was in 1869 when it was sold and converted into *The Shanghai Evening Courier*. So far as the records show *The Shanghai News Letter* was started by two Americans, John Thorne and Howard Twombly. Thorne came out to China as agent for Wells, Fargo and Company and for several years had an office on the Shanghai Bund and also in Canton. Very little is known of Twombly's activities in China, but after he returned to the United States he became prominent as the associate and rigtn-hand-man of Moody, who wrote the famous Moody and Sankey hymn book. *The Shanghai News Letter* was originally intended to appear on the fifteenth of every month and was devoted primarily to shipping interests. As a matter of fact it usually appeared a few days following the arrival of a ship from the United States, hence the issues contain interesting lists of Americans who came out to the China coast in those early days. Due to its publication, following the arrivals of ships, the issues were irregular, sometimes three a month and then they would skip a month. In addition to the lists of passengers, the files contain interesting stories of the arrivals of American whalers, Shanghai at that time being a port of call for such shipping. The *Shanghai Evening Courier*, which succeeded the *American News Letter*, was itself later on absorbed by the *Shanghai Mercury*, originally British, but later sold to Japanese interests. Late in 1930 *The Mercury* was absorbed by *The Shanghai Evening Post*, owned by American interests, hence the publishers of *The Post* may, if they wish, trace their journalistic lineage back to *The Shanghai News Letter*, one of the first newspapers published on the China coast, and possibly the first American

paper to be published anywhere in the Far East. Mrs. Rattray, who supplied the foregoing information, was a member of the editorial staff of *The China Press* in Shanghai in 1925.

THE DECISION TO CLOSE THE UNION CLUB OF CHINA

THAT it requires more than money and a building to make a successful club has been amply demonstrated in the fiasco of the Union Club of China. The directors of that organization at the annual meeting on March 30, very wisely decided to close it up. Why they decided to wait another year before administering the chloroform, is not known, but probably in deference to the wishes of some of the Chinese members. According to the statement of E. B. Macnaghten, chairman of the proprietary company which holds the club's property, the organization now has the sum of $41,100 invested in local debentures, this representing money which was put up by members in the form of investment in shares in the organization at the inception of the club several years ago. Despite ample funds available and comfortable quarters and a long list of members, the Union Club of China has been a disastrous failure, the reason being that aside from paying their dues very few of the members ever visited the place. The Union Club was born in the latter days of the World War when foreigners suddenly discovered that China was of some consequence in the general scheme of things prevailing at that time. China had just joined the Allies, and out of the new feeling of war-time fellowship, suggestions began to be heard that it might be a good thing to have a club where one might "meet the Chinese socially" so to speak. But Shanghai was not yet ready to invite the Chinese to become members of the large foreign clubs, so the question was side-stepped by creating a new club for the purpose, the Union Club of China. The original membership was restricted to Chinese, Britons and Americans, other allied nationals being excluded. The institution was popular for a time and by 1927 had begun to show a profit, but in that year the new Chinese Nationalist Movement developed with demands for treaty revision, abolition of exterritoriality, rendition of concessions, and so on. This was more than some of the die-hard foreign members could stand, so the then American president of the Club who was opposed to foreign military intervention, was forced to resign. This proved to be the Union Club's death-knell, for it has steadily declined since that time. In a last desperate effort to stave off the inevitable, the membership was broadened to include foreigners of nationalities other than Americans and Britons and also a younger class of Chinese, but all to no avail. Said the chairman at the annual meeting, "Is the Union Club fulfilling any object at all? It is bad to acknowledge defeat, but is it worth while going on financing a project which has not proved successful?" A Chinese member suggested that "fear of kidnappers" prevented Chinese members from attending certain evening social functions which had been scheduled, but had been called off because of lack of attendance. Of course, it was not mentioned at the meeting, but the fact that the large foreign clubs in Shanghai, particularly the American Club, have now opened their lists to Chinese members, has made the Union Club a superfluous institution.

LIQUOR IMPORTS DROP BUT LOCAL DEALER GAINS

THE fact that a local British liquor importing and wholesale firm, the annual report of which appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* made a profit of more than a third of a million taels last year makes *apropos* a few figures as to the imports of foreign liquors into China. The natural inference that there has been a considerable increase of imports of foreign liquors to China is, however, dispelled by a reference to Chinese customs statistics. The fact is that there was a very sharp decline in the year 1929 (the last for which figures have been published) and the previous year. It is probable that with the enforcing of considerably increased duties from the first of this year a still further decline will be noted, at least in quantity, if not in value. Beer, ale and similar brewed liquors head the list with a value of Tls. 1,450,736 in 1929 as compared with Tls. 1,824,971 in 1928. The next item in order of value is that if *sake*, the national drink of Japan, imports of which totalled in 1929 Tls. 1,450,736 as against Tls. 1,824,971 in 1928. Brandy, imported mostly from France, and whisky imported mostly from the British Isles, both showed heavy declines. Of the former the imports in 1929 was Tls. 486,110; in 1928 it was Tls. 1,186,308. Of whisky the import dropped in 1929 to Tls. 486,110 from Tls. 1,329,840 in 1928. Champagne imports were Tls. 240,530, practically the same as in the previous year. The considerable drop in the import of foreign liquors is shown by the fact that the total import in 1929 was Tls. 5,804,459. In 1928 it was Tls. 8,563,630.

SUBJECT OF FINANCE IN THE WORLD'S NEWS

If China's political leaders follow the news reports pertaining to world finance which appear in the local foreign newspapers, they undoubtedly have come to the conclusion that financial conditions in China are not so serious, at least when considered in relation to conditions in other countries. The outstanding case of financial confusion is that presented by the reports from Australia, a dispatch from Sydney on March 27 quoting J. T. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, as declaring his intentions to default on payment of interest due on securities held in Great Britain. As a result of this declaration the London market for all Australian securities became "completely disorganized." Australian government bonds in New York also slumped, although Mr. Lang announced his intention of paying the interest on the American loan. Although *Reuters* reports try to give the impression that Mr. Lang's policy is not popular, they are not entirely convincing and one gains the impression by reading between the lines that Mr. Lang probably has sound political support. Australia has been badly hit by the world economic crisis and the Australians apparently are not convinced that

they should be forced to make undue sacrifices in order to keep up the interest payments on their foreign loans. Then from Madrid comes a *United Press* message stating that J. P. Morgan and Company of New York has headed an "international consortium" which is to advance the Spanish Government a loan of G.$60,000,000 for "currency stabilization" purposes. Due to the economic depression, plus widespread political complications, the Spanish peseta has dropped far below its normal standard of nineteen cents in gold. In view of the news reports regarding serious revolutionary complications in Spain, one can't help but have the feeling that the real purpose behind the Morgan loan is to help King Alphonso maintain his positions on his shaky throne, due, possibly to the fear that the ushering in of a republican regime might lead to debt repudiation, which would have a further disastrous effect in London due to heavy British investments under Alphonso's flag. Since China is more or less out of the range of South American news, there is little information available regarding financial conditions in the South American countries, but occasionally a dispatch does find its way out here, the latest being that Peru has defaulted on its foreign debt as a result of revolutionary and economic complications. Sir Ernest Thompson, who headed the British Economic Mission to China, was quoted in a dispatch from London as declaring that China needed peace rather than foreign loans. Just what inspired this statement was not indicated in the news report, but the Chinese Government is apparently on the right track in not seeking foreign finance at the present time. If China will sit tight and put her own house in order, she may shortly find herself in a better financial conditions than most other countries. In fact T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, was quoted sometime ago as stating that if South America and Europe continued their revolutionary developments that China shortly might be considered a highly solvent country in comparison.

IS THIS THE FINAL THREAT OF THE DOG-GAMBLERS

ON Tuesday of this week, *The China Press*, (printed in English but owned by Chinese interests) published a story on its front page alleging that the proprietors of Luna Park, the chief British dog-gambling joint, have decided to defy the Municipal Council's closure orders (effective on March 31) and will attempt to hold another race meeting on Saturday, April 4. Circulars to this effect were distributed at the races on last Saturday evening. The newspaper report claimed that the motive behind this threat was to compel the Municipal Council to use forceful suppression measures in order to provide grounds for the dog-gamblers to bring a legal action against the Municipal Council in the local Consular Court for damages. However, M. R. Harris, local British attorney, who represents the Greyhound Racing Club, suggested in the course of an interview that the attempt of the dog-gambling resort to defy the Council's closure orders might not be pushed in the event the Municipal Council would be willing to compromise and reimburse the share-holders of Luna Park. The *Shanghai Evening Post* (American paper) on March 31, printed a letter which W. R. McBain, (British) chairman of the Greyhound Racing Club, had written to the Municipal Council stating that the proprietors of the dog-race pari-mutuel joints would be willing to comply with the wishes of the Settlement authority "providing the share-holders were adequately compensated." The *Post* also published a statement by K. M. Cumming (British) who is secretary and manager of the Greyhound Racing Association, declaring that dog-racing will be conducted as usual on next Saturday night. An official of the Municipal Council also was quoted in the report, reaffirming the decision of the Council to put an end to the dog-gambling nuisance after Tuesday night, March 31. Thus far there has been no official satement from the proprietors of the Stadium, the other British dog-gambling resort in the International Settlement and the impression exists that it may voluntarily comply with the Council's wishes, or at least will await the outcome of the Luna Park case.

In view of the possibility of future legal complications arising from the closure of these British-incorporated open-commercialized gambling resorts, it is of interest to review the dog-racing scandal from its inception in Shanghai more than three years ago. The two British tracks were incorporated under British law and registered at the local British Consulate when Sir Sidney Barton was Consul-General. The tracks each have a capitalization of $500,000. Immediately following the formation of the companies, letters were written to the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, requesting a license and permission to operate. Two local British subjects, H. E. Arnhold and W. R. McBain, who were active in the promotion of Luna Park, were at that time members of the Municipal Council. Later, H. E. Arnhold, who is managing director of the local British firm of Arnhold and Company, a subsidiary of the British-Indian Jewish Sassoon interests, was elected Chairman of the Municipal Council. The Municipal Council, in reply to the request of the dog-race resorts for permission to open, wrote them a letter granting such permission. But later on the Council reversed its attitude and refused to issue an entertainment license, at the same time sending the proprietors a letter requesting them to restrict their races to one night a week. The proprietors of both Luna Park and the Stadium ignored this request and intensified their efforts by distributing free admission tickets to Chinese and offering free transportation to and from the tracks. Owing to the well known Chinese weakness for gambling both the British dog-gambling resorts, as well as the local French track known as the Canidrome, have been immensely profitable. Local Chinese organizations as well as the National Government and the Central Kuomintang headquarters in Nanking have protested against the dog-race pari-mutuel resorts from the beginning, but owing to the fact that they were foreign incorporated and located within the foreign settlements, hence having exterritorial protection, the Chinese authorities have been powerless to force a closure. However, the Chinese protests have had their effect because the Council announced, when the recent closure policy was decided upon, that the existence of the dog-race open-commercialized gambling resorts, was undermining the position of the foreign settle-

ment from the standpoint of Chinese demands for rendition. The Council declared that the foreign Powers, particularly America, Japan, and Britain, would not continue to protect the settlements against Chinese demands for control, unless the gambling resorts were closed. The Council also alleged that the dog-gambling joints were chiefly responsible for the crime wave, including kidnappings, in the International Settlement.

The responsibility for the whole dog-gambling scandal in China rests primarily upon the British consular authorities, particularly Sir Sidney Barton, former British Consul-General, who permitted the first tracks to be incorporated under British law and registered at the local British Consulate. That the British authorities now realize the mistake is indicated in the fact that the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson and J. F. Brenan, present Consul-General at Shagnhai, have given the Municipal Council full support in the decision to put an end to the nuisances. Why the local British court and consular officials have not themselves taken action to close the resorts is not known, particularly in view of the fact that the type of pari-mutuel gambling in vogue here is clearly illegal under home British laws. But regardless of this point, there is no questioning the fact that British officialdom is now solidly opposed to the operation of this form of enterprise in China under British exterritorial protection. In view of the obvious responsibility of the local British consular authorities for the original incorporation and registration of the dog-tracks, it is the height of nonsense for the proprietors of the resorts to suggest that the tax-payers of the International Settlement should be mulcted in order to reimburse the stock-holders who invested money in gambling enterprises known to be illegal under both British and Chinese laws.

BLYTHE CONSIDERS EXTRALITY, U. S. AND RUSSIA IN CHINA

SAMUEL G. BLYTHE, well known American political writer, whose article in the *Saturday Evening Post* on Feb. 14 was referred to in our issue of March 7, has now written another entitled, "The United States and China," which appeared in the issue of *The Post* on March 14. As the first article attempted to analyze "Complicated China" for American readers, the second constitutes a similar attempt to analyze American relations with present-day China with considerable attention devoted to the subjects of exterritoriality, Russian influence, etc. Chief interest, from the standpoint of the Chinese and American residents in China, centers in Mr. Blythe's views on the so-called extrality question now uppermost in the National Government's present negotiations with foreign ministers at Nanking. After reviewing the history of recent negotiations on this subject up to Nanking's most recent declaration, Mr. Blythe questions whether the National Government's leaders "are as keen for immediate abrogation as they appear to be" and suggests that "they may be temporizing with the idea of allowing the treaties to expire by limitation, rather than be forced into a compromise that might extend the system beyond treaty expiration dates." He bases this supposition on the fact that the American and British treaties expire in 1933. There are long quotations from the *China Year Book* on the foreign trade and indebtedness of China and many paragraphs from a statement by C. H. French, president of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, on the potentialities of China-American commerce. He then presents a composite interview with a "considerable number of American businessmen" on the subject of exterritoriality, most of which emphasizes the necessities of safeguards in the event of an abolition of the consular-court system. A few paragraphs will show the trend,

> "American businessmen in China would like to feel that they can rely on the guaranties of the Chinese Government, but they cannot, and guaranties unfulfilled would make the situation impossibly precarious. They know that the Chinese Government is promising a security it has not yet been able to afford its own citizens, a fair play that it has already denied to foreigners in the capital city itself, as well as elsewhere.
>
> Americans recognize the gigantic task confronting the Chinese Government. They admit its progress and a hopeful outlook, but they know that the real and heavy handicap is insecurity—insecurity that permeates the whole land, demoralizing it socially and paralyzing it economically; insecurity caused by the weakness of the central government, military feudalism not yet entirely subjected, banditry piracy, Communism, corruption and disorder; insecurity arising from prejudiced, servile and often dishonest courts, and from imperfect codes and court procedure based on mediaeval Chinese customs rather than accepted legal standards.....
>
> "They (the American business men) are willing that the extraterritorial system shall be modified now in some respects, in order to give the Chinese Government an opportunity to prove whether it has the ability to enforce guaranties to foreigners of protectional and fair treatment. If it can make good beginnings, ultimate abolishment will be reasonable to contemplate, pending gradual extensions in modification and while a system of honest and sound jurisprudence is being jointly worked out for the protection of thousands of foreign lives and the billions of foreign property that are at stake...."

These paragraphs, as Mr. Blythe states, represent the "composite" views of American businessmen in China, which were expressed to him on his recent visit to Shanghai and Nanking. They lead up to a final argument that the foreign ports, particularly Shanghai, should be reserved as so-called "havens of safety." Declares Mr. Blythe, "Can the Americans in China be blamed for requesting their home government to be cautious, deliberate, and sure of ultimate results before surrendering these cities, made possible by the growth and development of foreign enterprise under exterritorial protection?"

Turning to the subject of Russian interest in China, Mr. Blythe said, "The Soviet Government left China, but it is coming back. There is no doubt of that. The Chinese Eastern Railroad incident of July, 1929, might have precipitated a general conflict between China and Russia, but it did not, probably because the Soviet Government was not ready for it. After some small fighting, the Chinese backed down and signed the Habarovsk protocol. Long negotiations proceeded, which the Russians skillfully deadlocked, and not much damage was done to either side. Russia is coming back. Russia has in mind the Slav domination of Asia, and China is the disputant, and must be, whether China wants it to be or not. Outer Mongolia is now allied with the Soviet, and Chinese Turkestan is leaning that way, as is

the Barga region. The Soviet pressure is felt all long the Chinese border. The activities of Russia in these and other directions can be interpreted only as preparatory to an eventual showdown with China.... The Soviet Government, though Soviet, is also Russian, and the Czarist plan of dominating all Asia has not been abandoned. To this end, the present Russian Government has engaged in building a railroad paralleling the Chinese borders, with lateral systems that will enable them to penetrate at several points simultaneously. All this is pending the successful outcome of the Soviet Five-Year Plan, which has for its object the increased efficiency of industry and agriculture. Coincident with this, the Soviet Government has an ambitious fifteen-year railroad plan. It is stated that the Soviet budget for the industrialization of Central Asia is $380,000,000 in gold. The complete remaking and modernization of the Trans-Siberian Railroad is now being planned, after exhaustive study by American experts. In addition to this and the other railroad projects, the Soviet Government has signed a contract with an American for the erection of a million ton steel plant at Kusnetsk, some 200 miles south of Tomsk, and that plant is now in process of construction by Americans. This is to cost $150,000,000 in gold. Furthermore, the Soviet has also made a contract with another American concern for expert assistance in the erection of a 2,500,000-ton steel plant at Magnitogorsk, in the Ural region. Many Americans are employed in these enterprises. It is stated by those who have good information that more than 1000 American engineers are working in Soviet Russia now under contract with the Government. Hundreds of Russian engineers are in the United States learning the processes of mass production in all its branches. Also, there are many German engineers, steel experts and other industrial experts in Russia.... These Russian steel plants, secure from attack from either east or west, can be turned into munition factories in thirty days. Railroad construction capable of wide and quick distribution of these munitions will parallel the outer borders of China, along borders where the Russians have already made deep penetration with their Soviet doctrines. Russia has already tried once to Sovietize China and no doubt will try again....Russia is determined to dominate all Asia, hence there is ground for the conclusion that, in its own time, with the successful completion of the Five-Year Plan, the essential completion of its railroad-building projects, with its great steel plants in operation, Russia will make a supreme effort to gain control of Eastern Asia, and, it may well be, of all China."

To summarize Mr. Blythe's conclusions, he argues that the present National Government is the most hopeful central administration that China has had since the revolution; that the United States Government should give the Nanking Government the fullest possible moral and material support in its great task of establishing a rule of peace and security in China that will entitle it to the confidence of its own people, foreigners in China, and foreign nations alike. The United States should do this because China, potentially, represents the greatest market in the world; hence Americans cannot affort to neglect China. China has only 10,000 miles of railroads and needs 100,000 more. China must build and equip new ports. China needs commercial and industrial reform and development from the ground up. China needs a new financial system, a new system of taxation, new system of weights, measures and mensuration, and a new calendar. It needs efficient management, rational change from the handicraft system to modern production, improvement in the condition of the people, especially along educational lines, better living conditions, and intelligent promotion of foreign trade. Inferentially, Mr. Blythe argues that unless the Chinese are assisted in the development of their national existence, the country will be overwhelmed by the Russian colossus.

But, on the other hand, America should not "go too fast" in the relinquishment of exterritoriality, because American businessmen in China fear the adverse effect of Chinese administration upon their interests. To this end Mr. Blythe advises a "gradual relinquishment" plan, leading to complete surrender of the consular court system when China has demonstrated her ability to provide a stabilized administration satisfactory to foreign interests. There is, of course, nothing new in these arguments and the chances are that they have had much repetition in Nanking in recent days, particularly in view of the National Government's announced decision to settle the question before the National People's Convention, which meets on May 5, about one month from the present date. Recent reports from Nanking indicate the possibility of an early compromise on the extrality question, but as Mr. Blythe suggested, the early expiration of the treaties is not calculated to cause the Chinese Government to go very far in meeting the demands of forign businessmen in China. The trouble with the whole question has largely been due to the fact that foreign commercial interests in China have given little constructive thought to the time when they would be forced to change their methods of doing business in the Chinese Republic, and instead have devoted their major efforts to a blind resistance to any possible change.

In connection with Mr. Blythe's reference to the views of American businessmen in China on the subject of exterritoriality, the charge was made that the National Government for a considerable time has been conducting an intensive propaganda in the United States with the object of inducing the American Government to revise the exterritorial treaty. That the Chinese Government has sent propagandists to the United States, either directly or indirectly, for this purpose, is probably correct,but apparently Mr. Blythe was not informed that American and other foreign interests in Shanghai have been doing exactly the same thing, with the object of inducing the American Government to hang on to the extrality system. Begining in 1927, foreign interests in Shanghai, have expended many thousands of dollars in propaganda, directed chiefly at the United States, the main object being to preventing America from taking a too conciliatory attitude toward the Chinese nationalist moment. Thousands of pamphlets, special issues of Shanghai newspapers giving the "die-hard" point of view, have been mailed to America and in addition foreign lecturers from Shanghai have been subsidized for the purpose of delivering addresses

before American chambers of commerce, colleges and universities. One foreign chamber of commerce in Shanghai maintained a representative in Washington for several months for a similar purpose. Mr. Blythe doubtless was not informed of foreign propaganda efforts in opposition to treaty revision, otherwise he would not have criticised the Chinese exclusively for doing the same thing.

CHINA AND THE FUTURE OF CHRISTIAN RELIGION

DR. H. PAUL DOUGLASS, director of the so-called Laymen's Foreign Mission Inquiry in China, has mailed out a questionaire or "referendum form" with the object of obtaining information on a variety of questions pertaining to the conduct of Christian enterprise in China. The accompanying letter states frankly that "the American Christian public is perplexed and concerned about the status and results of mission work with which it is related in China." The Laymen's inquiry is being conducted under the auspices of seven leading religious organizations of the United States, the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Baptist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Reformed Church and United Presbyterians. The inquiry has no direct connection with professional missionary activities in the field, the purpose being to obtain first-hand and independent information which will be submitted back to the home groups. The home religious organizations, in turn, will be expected to use this information in the formulation of future policies in respect to Christian missionary enterprise in China. To express the whole situation in simple language, the American people who contribute money to mission work in China through various religious organizations, have begun seriously to question the results of their effort. They are frankly wondering whether the results obtained, considered in the light of present and future prospects, have been worth the money and effort. Although it is not correct to compare missionary activity to commercial enterprise, the present missionary situation is somewhat in the position of a branch of a bank or business house which is not showing a profit. In a sense the American missionary establishment in China is a branch enterprise of hundreds of churches scattered over the United States. Church members in America are stockholders and the funds they contribute toward missionary work in China constitute their investment. They expect no monetary return on their investment, but they are interested in knowing whether their contributions are obtaining results in the betterment of conditions in China and improvement in the happiness and well-being of the Chinese people. When the foreign branch of a business house fails to show a profit and future prospects appear unfavorable, the home directors usually liquidate their obligations and withdraw the branch. The present Laymen's Inquiry probably will result in one of two things being done: Either a change or modification of missionary policy, or an ultimate withdrawal from the field. Obviously, the American people will not continue to dump their missionary contributions into China (contributions formerly averaged G$.12,000,000 annually) if results continue to be unfavorable.

Space is too limited for a complete reprint of the questions asked in the referendum which covers subjects pertaining to missionary strategy, methods and policies, modification of religious practices, results of Christianity, training and educational methods, unity and diversity and adaptation of missions to China. Many of the questions already have received wide attention in the press, particularly the matter of registration or non-registration of schools with the National Government. Others refer to the matter of a modification of religious practices; in other words, should Christian churches in China adapt themselves to Chinese customs in the matter of ancestral altars, architectural style of buildings, flexibility of hours of worship, etc. Another interesting series of questions pertain to the results of Christianity; in other words, do the "good results" claimed by the Christians outweigh the "harmful results" claimed by the critics of Christianity? Among the so-called "harmful results" are listed the charges that Christianity leads to foreignization of converts, tendency of Christians to flock together in cliques and refusal to cooperate with other groups, the alleged use of political and economic pressure by missionaries on government officials, etc. Finally there is the matter of "naturalization" or adaption of Christianity to Chinese life. To repeat one of the questions, "Does the essential spirit and genius of their people make it hard for Chinese to accept, practice or adapt themselves to Christian beliefs and practices?" Information is also desired as to whether certain standard beliefs and practices considered essential to Christianity, should be required of Chinese Christians regardless of their national tendencies. The matter of unity or diversity of Christian effort also receives attention, recipients of the questionaire being asked to express an opinion as to whether the present tendency of Chinese Christian churches of different denominations to unite into one ecclesiastical body, should be encouraged or discouraged.

While one section of the questionaire is concerned with so-called rural work on the part of the missionary; whether the missions and Chinese churches should habitually associate programs for agricultural and community betterment with evangelistic work, there is curiously no mention of any polices designed to meet the attacks of the Communists and Socialists who have proved to be the most potent enemies of Western Christianity in China. Likewise there is no mention of the political attacks on the foreign missionaries by nationalist China on the grounds that the missionaries are the "running-dogs" of Western imperialism. National Peffer, in his recent book, "China, The Collapse of a Civilization," cited missionary activity under the protection of exterritoriality as one of the chief motivating causes of National China's revolt against Western domination.

It is not within the writer's ability to offer intelligent answers to these various questions pertaining to the conduct of Christian religious propaganda in China, but that recent political changes in China have made a change in missionary policy necessary, goes without saying. If the coming into effect of Chinese political and ad-

ministrative independence have made it necessary for commercial firms to change their methods of doing business in China, a similar change in methods must be made by those who would influence China spiritually. Methods designed for a people occupying a semi-colonial status, obviously must be changed for a clientle that has achieved a position of political independence. Also, it appears obvious that religious forms and methods designed for the citizens of an American or English country town, must be modified if they would appeal on their own merits to the people of a Hunan village. Of interest in this connection was an article in the March issue of *The Chinese Recorder* by Paul G. Hayes on the subject, "Virgin Birth in Modern Chinese Thought," wherein he stated that while ninety percent of all baptized Chinese Christians uncritically accept the Biblical version of the miraculous conception, the other ten percent is divided into two groups, one of which considers it unimportant and the other rejects it entirely. Generally speaking many of the complications of Christian missionary work in China are not peculiar to China, but have their foundations in lack of Christian unity in the West. If Chinese denominational groups were able to get together into a united ecclestiastical body in China, they would accomplish something which Western religious denominations have not been able to accomplish in their home lands. It is but natural that divisions and rivalries abroad should be reflected in the field and likewise natural that current anti-religious tendencies in the West should be reflected in a lessening of missionary enthusiasm and intensity in the foreign field. The severe economic crisis through which the whole world is passing has constituted a serious challenge not only to the so-called capitalistic conception of economic and political life, but also to the whole social and religious foundation of society. The revolutionary situation existing throughout the entire Oriental world not only constitutes a challenge to the political and economic systems of the West, but also constitutes a much more serious challenge to the spiritual attitude of Western peoples toward peoples of other races and cultures. We recently read in one of the British newspapers where an American missionary was deported from India because he openly evinced sympathy toward the Indian nationalist movement. In this connection it was revealed that foreign missionaries in India are compelled to sign some sort of document guaranteeing that they will not by word or deed lend support of nationalistic tendencies on the part of the native peoples. So long as foreign missionaries in Oriental countries submit, either voluntarily or otherwise, to such imperialistic restrictions, it will be impossible, or at least most difficult for them to appeal to Asians who are but fighting for liberties which Western peoples have already achieved for themselves.

Finally, it seems logical to conclude that if Western Christianity, which had its origin in Asia, has anything constructive to offer in its return to Asia that Oriental peoples ultimately will take it up and adapt it to its own needs and customs. Any attempt to force special sectarian forms and doctrinal beliefs upon peoples who already have cultural and religious backgrounds which pre-date Western conceptions of Christianity, is likely to be futile. While Christianity, considered from the standpoint of actual converts, has not made much of an impression in China, the teachings and influence of the Western, particularly American missionary, have produced a deep impression. The charge that the American missionary has been largely responsible for revolutionary developments in China is probably well founded, because one doesn't have to dig very deeply to discover that the revolt of Chinese youth against domestic and extenal oppression, largely originated in the history courses offered in missionary schools. The teachings of the Western missionary, plus the example of his modern house with its conveniences, sanitary fittings, medical aids and western comforts couldn't help but produce revolutionary changes in the primitive Chinese community where the missionary resided. The expulsion of the missionary from the undeveloped and primitive Chinese community will not kill the revolutionary influence which he introduced. In a sense the missionary has been the victim of his own teachings which have contributed toward the break-up of ancient Chinese civilization. That Christianity has gained a foothold in China is obvious, but whether the Chinese development and extension of Christianity is likely to follow the lines originally introduced by Occidentals is extremely unlikely. If Christianity is to become an indigenous or "naturalized" Chinese religion, it obviously cannot continue the forms with which it was clothed when brought to these shores by foreigners. The fact that the competition of Christianity has stimulated Asia's native religious sects to renewed activity is an undoubted indication that Christianity has gained a foothold. The anti-Christian drives of the Soviet-inspired Communists are another and perhaps more definite indication. Whether Christianity will be able to survive these attacks depends largely upon the ability of present-day Christian leaders, Chinese as well as foreign, to adapt themselves to changed conditions in Asia, changed conditions for which the Western missionaries were themselves largely responsible. The present survey of the Laymen's Inquiry is undoubtedly a step in the right direction.

"Default" Policy in Australia Under Fire

Advices from Sydney indicate that feeling throughout Australia is hardening against J. T. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, on account of his "default" policy, according to a *Reuter* report. J. A. Lyones, right-wing Labor leader, who recently opposed Mr. Scullin's policy, has issued an appeal for "one great Commonwealth movement to restore confidence in Commonwealth credit and thus secure Great Britain's financial help." His appeal is endorsed by Opposition leaders in the Federal Parliament and also the Premiers of Victoria and Tasmania, who have publicly condemned the action of Mr. Lang in defaulting on interest charges. However, the threat of Mr. Lang has depressed Australian securities still further in the London and New York markets and this was responsible for later reports that the commonwealth government might make up the deficit.

Confucian Temple at Chiufu to be Repaired

Extensive repairs to the Confucian Temple at Chiufu, Shantung, the birthplace of the Chinese sage Confucius, have become necessary, as the result of the heavy damages done by gun fire during the Yen-Feng rebellion against the Central Government. It is estimated that about $1,100,000 will be required for the repair work. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has personally contributed $210,000 and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has promised to contribute $200,000. The remainder of the sum will be defrayed by the province of Shantung.

Exterritoriality and the National People's Convention

IN an address at Nanking on March 30, President Chiang Kai-shek declared that the two most important tasks facing the country are the solution of the deadlock over the unequal treaties and the forthcoming meeting of the "Kuo-Min-Hui-i" or National People's Convention. In reference to the treaty negotiations, Gen. Chiang expressed the hope that the treaty question would be settled before the Convention assembles on May 5, thus making it possible for the Government to announce to the Convention the settlement of the long controversy with the foreign Powers pertaining to treaty relationship. Said Gen. Chiang, "In the negotiations now proceeding, it has been possible for us to discern who are our friends and who are our enemies. It has also been possible to find out which countries are really trying to assist China and which are oppressing the Chinese people. I hope the people generally and particularly the members of the Kuomintang Party will pay close attention to this problem which is vital to the future welfare of the country." Although reports from Nanking which appeared in the Shanghai foreign newspapers indicated that a deadlock had developed in the negotiations between Dr. C. T. Wang and Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister on the extrality question, a dispatch from *The Review's* correspondent on Wednesday, March 31 stated that much progress had been made in the conversations with the American and British representatives and a definite settlement of the issue was expected early in the present month. In the event an amicable settlement cannot be reached, the impression prevails in Nanking that the Government is determined to take unilateral action prior to the meeting of the Convention. Although no official announcement has been made regarding the Government's plans, it was reported that the Government would proceed with the establishment of special courts at the various ports, to which would be attached foreign legal experts in an advisory capacity. The Government would also announce certain regulations for the conduct of the special courts covering cases involving foreigners and their interests. The whole plan would be submitted to the National People's Convention for approval.

The constitutional drafting committee, composed of Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan; Shao Yuan-chung, Acting President of the Legislative Yuan, and Shao Li-tse, former editor of the *Republican Daily News*, and now Chief Secretary of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief and member of the Central Supervisory Committee, has completed the preliminary draft of the provisional Constitution. The draft is now being considered by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee for final investigation and revision before submitting to the Convention. According to a report in the *Sin Wan Pao* the constitutional document will consist of seven chapters and sixty-eight articles, the various chapters covering general principles, rights and duties of the people, demarcation of powers between the central and local governments, program for the political tutelage period, regulations pertaining to the "people's livelihood," organic law of the central government and appendices. The report stated that the chapter dealing with the "rights and duties of the people" is based entirely upon the internal political program laid down by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and would guarantee the equal rights of the people regardless of racial or religious differences and that the rights of the people to liberty of speech, press, assembly and religious belief would be established. There would be complete guarantee of equality for all before the courts, etc. A report circulated from Nanking by the official *Kuomin* news agency stated that the chapter dealing with the "people's livlihood" was likewise based on Dr. Sun's doctrines in the "San Min Chu I" and would contain provision for the protection of labor and the increase of the productivity of the land through industrial development. The chapter pertaining to division of power between the central and local governments would be based on the principle of "equilibrium," the intention being not to over-emphasize either "centralization or decentralization."

While there has not as yet been any public announcement regarding the exact method of electing delegates to the Convention a report from Nanking in *The China Press* on March 27 stated that half of the provincial delegates would be elected from lists of nominees designated by the Central Party Headquarters and the remainder by qualified electors. Delegates elected will represent not only provincial political units and Kuomintang branches, but municipalities and public organizations, including chambers of commerce and labor bodies. A *Kuomin* report stated that the election of delegates was proceeding with considerable popular enthusiasm. A report by *Reuters* from Mukden stated the possibility that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the administration in Manchuria may attend the Convention. The so-called Mongolian Affairs Committee at Nanking announced the receipt of a petition from the various Mongolian Banners and Leagues demanding that the four following principles be incorporated in the Provisional Constitution,

1. That the Central Government shall extend every assistance to the various minority races in the country to enable them to attain self-determination and self-government.

2. The Banner shall be the unit of self-government in Mongolia, and the League shall serve as the liaison between the Central Government and the various Banners.

3. In the exploitation of natural resources in Mongolia, steps shall first be taken to safeguard the economic welfare of the natives of Mongolia.

4. The Central Government should despatch special deputies to assist in the development of various cultural and educational enterprises in Mongolia.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Gen. Shih Yu-shan, former Kuominchun commander, regarding whose future there have been diverse conflicting reports, has been definitely sent back to Shunteh in southern Hopei (Chihli) province. According to a report from Mukden where Gen. Shih has been spending the past month conferring with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the ex Kuominchun comander will have command of the 13th Route Army which has been reduced to three divisions. General Sun Kwang and Mei Wen-ho will be associated with Gen. Shih in the command of the troops. The sum of $600,000 monthly will be appropriated from the revenues of the Peiping-Hankow Railway and the North-eastern administration at Mukden for the support of Gen. Shih's troops. Of the 10,000 troops to be disbanded, some 2,000 will be selected for service in

the border defence troops in Heilungkiang province under Gen. Wan Fu-lin, chairman of that province.

A report by the *United Press* from Mukden on March 30 stated that Soviet Russia had refused to grant Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, defeated Kuominchun commander permission to enter that country. The report stated that the Soviet Government based its refusal on the grounds that the presence of Feng Yu-hsiang in Russia might prejudice the success of the forthcoming Sino-Soviet conference in Moscow. It was claimed that Feng is still living in a small village in Shansi province and that he has definitely retired from military and political activities. Reports that Feng intended to join Gen. Yen Hsi-shan in the Japanese leased zone at Dairen, were denied.

A dispatch from Hankow by the Japanese *Rengo* service on March 31 claimed that the depletion of the Wu-Han garrison due to the dispatch of troops to Hunan and Kiangsi in connection with the anti-red campaign, had resulted in considerable political unrest and dissemination of propaganda by labor and communist elements. In regard to the campaign against the red-bandit gangs, a *Reuter* report claimed that Gen. Lu Tih-ping, chairman of the Kiangsi provincial government had resigned and Gen. Sun Lien-chen, former Kuominchun commander had been appointed to the place. A *Kuomin* dispatch from Nanking on March 30 claimed that the anti-communist campaign was proceeding satisfactorily, the report being as follows,

"It is learned that five cities have been captured by the Government forces in Kiangsi during the week-end; the 19th Route Army under General Chiang Kwang-nai occupying Wanan and Chungyi in south-western Kiangsi, General Yuan Shao-chang's division taking Huangfeng in northern Kiangsi and General Tan Tao-yuan's division capturing Shoushui and Tungku also in northern Kiangsi.

"The districts of Chungjen, Yi-huang, Lohan, Yungfeng and Ninghsing, in the central part of the province, have been cleared of the "Reds." Government forces are combining to surround the "Red" outlaws under the notorious Chu Teh in southern Kiangsi.

"According to a Changsha dispatch, the Hunan units under General Chung Kwang-jen, after launching a fierce attack on the bandits at Chaling, south-eastern Hunan, destroyed the bandit lair near the city on March 27. One so-called divisional commander as well as a number of minor officers among the "Reds" were taken prisoners.

"By an order of the Executive Yuan, all districts in the seven provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien, which are now engaged in the suppression of banditry, must organize local volunteer corps and enforces the Paochia (mutual guarantee) system as early as possible. The execution of these measures must be completed by August 1.

"The order to the Provincial Governments concerned points out that while an intensive bandit-suppression campaign is now in progress, the assistance of the inhabitants in the various districts is necessary in order that outlawry, when curbed by the Government forces, may be given no chance of revival.

"It is hoped that by providing the people with facilities for self-defence and by holding the entire community responsible for the action of each individual member, banditry may be fundamentally eradicated.'

Maligning the Nanking Police

By a Chinese Correspondent.

In a recent issue of the *London Morning Post* (January 24, 1931), there appeared a news letter from its correspondent Mr. Laurence Impey, entitled "Pity the Poor Peking Police." The story is a pitiable untruth and reflects upon the competence as well as good name of foreign journalists in China. It is hoped that Mr. Impey's confreres will deal with him firmly.

According to Mr. Impey ,a certain policeman went to see him ostensibly to beg. Moved to "pity," the *London Morning Post* correspondent gave him three dollars, and in return was told a tale which formed the substance of the story under discussion.

The alleged policeman had been transferred to Nanking as one of the picked Peiping police. While there, he had (1) received only three months 'pay in the whole year, (2) been refused the right to pull rickshaws during off time in order to earn some rice money, (3) been denied the privilege of buying meals on credit, and (4) been grossly discriminated against because he was a Northerner. As a result, the poor fellow had to *walk* back to Peiping, begging. Once in Peiping, he could not only obtain food on credit from the corner shop in the street, but also pull rickshaws for the other half day.

In conclusion, Mr. Impey divined this moral: "What a tragedy in miniature that the Democratic and Republican Government that makes such a parade of righteousness before the League of Nations, and in all Capitals of the World, should in reality so grind down the poor instruments of their power that connivance at crime or practical starvation are the only alternatives which present themselves to the police if they are to continue to exist!"

Now it does not require much average intelligence to detect the falsity of the above allegations. According to independent inquiries made at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters in Nanking, the police administration in the new national capital always pays its men punctually, since efficiency and good morale depend in a large measure on regularity of payment. As a matter of fact, since the reorganization of the said Metropolitan Police Headquarters in November 1928, the pay of the rank and file has never been in arrears. The Nanking police are generally paid a fortnight or so before the due date, and in keeping with the increased cost of living the present scale of pay is twenty-five per cent higher than that of 1928-9. The promulgated regulations provide for favorable treatment in all weather and contingencies, and cases of disablement or death are automatically cared for, irrespective whether the police constables concerned are Northerners or Southerners. Therefore, the alleged necessity to pull rickshaws as an avocation is obviated, nor has any such case been heard of in Nanking. At the same time, all rank and file have been forbidden to obtain food from the shops on credit.

When Mr. Impey was challenged by the police authorities in Peiping to produce his evidence, he merely wrote the following on a sheet of paper: "The beggar who asked me for money when calling, said that he was now without work and wanted help. He said that he was once employed officially, but that might be a story to obtain money, and as he was without clothes, I gave him three dollars."

If this was the basis of his story, Mr. Impey should have been more honest with himself. To the readers of the *London Morning Post*, he quoted a police constable as his authority for the tale of woe. However, the alleged police constable had disappeared when he was presented with the demand that he produce his evidence! Do foreigners wonder why some of their nationals in China are disliked by the Chinese?

If the writer is not mistaken it was this same Mr. Impey who, in 1929 sent a dispatch from Harbin to a London newspaper alleging that the Chinese police in Harbin had executed a number of Russian Communist youths and that their bodies were left exposed for several days in one of the Harbin cemeteries. This dispatch, which was later proved to be false by a committee of other foreign correspondents then in Harbin, caused serious international complications. An investigation disclosed the fact that Mr. Impey's dispatch to the London newspaper was based on nothing more than hotel gossip in Harbin, because a committee of other foreign correspondents, in company with an official of one of the leading foreign consulates, after an investigation of several days showed the report to be entirely false. This however, did not prevent the Soviet Government from taking up Mr. Impey's dispatch and using it as part of the Red campaign against China which almost culminated in a serious war situation.

Peking, March 28, 1930.

Sven Hedin Gives Details of an Outer "Great" Wall

Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, in a recent lecture in Stockholm gave some details of his find of an outer wall north of the Great Wall, during his explorations in the Gobi Desert last year.

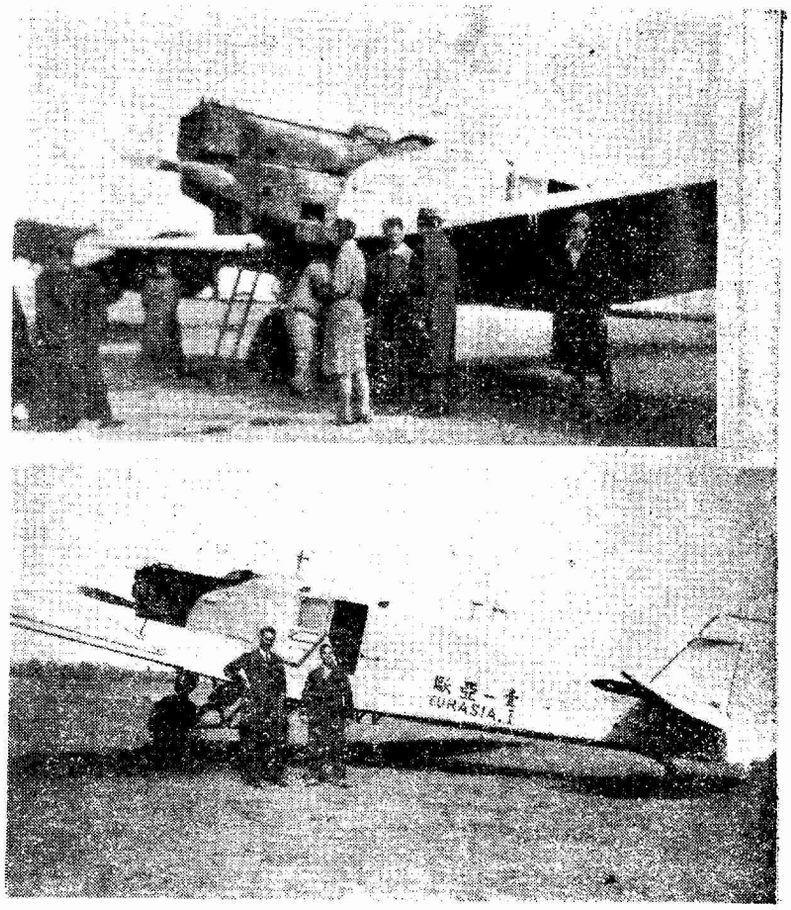
The outer wall, he stated, contains fortifications and watch-towers, and must have been bordered by a moat. The wall, he declared, must have been bu lt during the Han Dynasty to ward off attacks by the Huns. About 6,200 slabs, with writing on them, giving military specifications, were discovered. One of the most interesting finds was a unique book, 2,000 years old, consisting of 78 wooden pages. The writing on these is at present being deciphered by a Swedish professor.

Two Junkers Planes Take Eurasia Officials to Nanking

Messrs. Shan Ching, Wilhelm Schmidt, vice-chairmen of the board of directors, D. D. Li, business manager, Dr. F. Vogel, representing K. von Sick, manager of the Siemens China Company, G. Boolsen, manager of the Hamburg-America line, and Y. K. Sun, secretary of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, flew to Nanking March 31 in two new Junkers planes to attend a meeting of the directors held at the Ministry of Communications, which discussed the agreement with the Post Office on postal rates, date of formal inauguration of the services and installation of radio apparatus valued at 175,000 Marks (about $200,000). On their way to Nanking the pilots of the Junkers planes tested their wireless equipment with the station at Hungjao. Similar apparatus is being installed in all airdromes along the line, at Nanking, Tsinan, Peiping, Dolonor and Manchuli. This radio apparatus, according to officials, is the latest design of the Siemens China Company.

One plane, piloted by Captain Baumgart, later started on a leisurely trip to Peiping after stopping at Tsinan for about three days. On arrival at Tsinan, one of the two other Junkers Model W33 planes will be used for another air survey of the Peiping-Manchuli section of the line.

After the survey, the Model F13 plane will return to Shanghai while the two W33 will remain in Peiping for the Peiping-Manchuli section of the line. It has been arranged that the Model F13 planes will operate the Shanghai-Peiping line. This arrangement will keep the machines in good order, fit for long distance work, as enough time will be available for overhauls.



The arrival of the German Junkers air-mail and passenger planes at Peiping on the first test flight from Shanghai to Manchouli on the Siberian border. *Top*—Peiping residents inspect plane on arrival in former capital. *Below*—German pilot Lutz (left) with Edward Bing-Shuey Lee, editor of *The Peking Leader*. The German pilots insist these planes can make the trip from Shanghai to Berlin in five days. The new service, to be managed by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, a Sino-German organization, is scheduled to start shortly.

Shanghai Airman Falls in Greece

J. H. Ford, an employee of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. Shanghai, who took off from England in his Gipsy Moth on March 23, to return to Shanghai from leave, was caught in a snowstorm March 29 and fell at Tatoi, near Athens. His plane was destroyed, but he himself escaped uninjured.

French Flyers Pass Shanghai on Way Back to Paris

The French flyers Moench and Burton arrived back in Shanghai from Japan March 30 and proceeded south the following day, on their return flight to Paris. They are using Farman planes.

Japan Plans to Build World's Largest Airplane

The Kawasaki Shipyards have announced plans for construction of the world's largest airplane. The Japanese intend to build, along the lines of Germany's Dornier-Wahl, the DO-X, an airplane capable of accommodating 160 passengers, officers and members of the crew.

Mrs. Brophy Returning to Shanghai

Mrs. Glenn Warren Brophy, the wife of the now long-missing Shanghai-to-Manila pilot of the L. E. Gale Company of Shanghai, who was in Manila awaiting the return of her husband, departed from the Philippines March 28 bound for Shanghai.

Two Chinese Pilots Killed Near Hankow

Pilot Chang Mo and Pilot Liu Chang-hin were killed at Twanfeng, near Hankow, March 25, when the plane they were operating crashed and burst into flames. Chang was a native of Fukien, 24 years old, and a graduate of the Aviation School in Canton. Liu was a Cantonese, 21 years old, being also a graduate of the Canton Aviation School. Both of them served the First Air Squadron as pilots. They were on their way to Loshan to carry out a bombing raid on the bandits in that region when they met with the fatal acdecint.

Mr. Moh Addresses C. E. R. Directors

At a meeting of the directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Moh Teh-hui, the president, before proceeding to Moscow, made a speech saying that he was extremely pleased to learn from Mr. Rudyi, the general manager, that the two days' economic meetings had been a great success All railways throughout the world watch the achievements of the C.E.R., said Mr. Mo, and therefore the repute gained by the administrators of the C. E. R. is not only a glory to them but to China and Soviet Russia. The world economic crisis had stopped export from Northern Manchuria and, the refore receipts have fallen enormously. It was necessaryhe said to find ways of getting out of a catastrophic position, and a strict regime of economy was imperative. The financial situation makes it necessary to tread two roads, namely, the discovery of new items of income and the decrease in expenditure, he said.

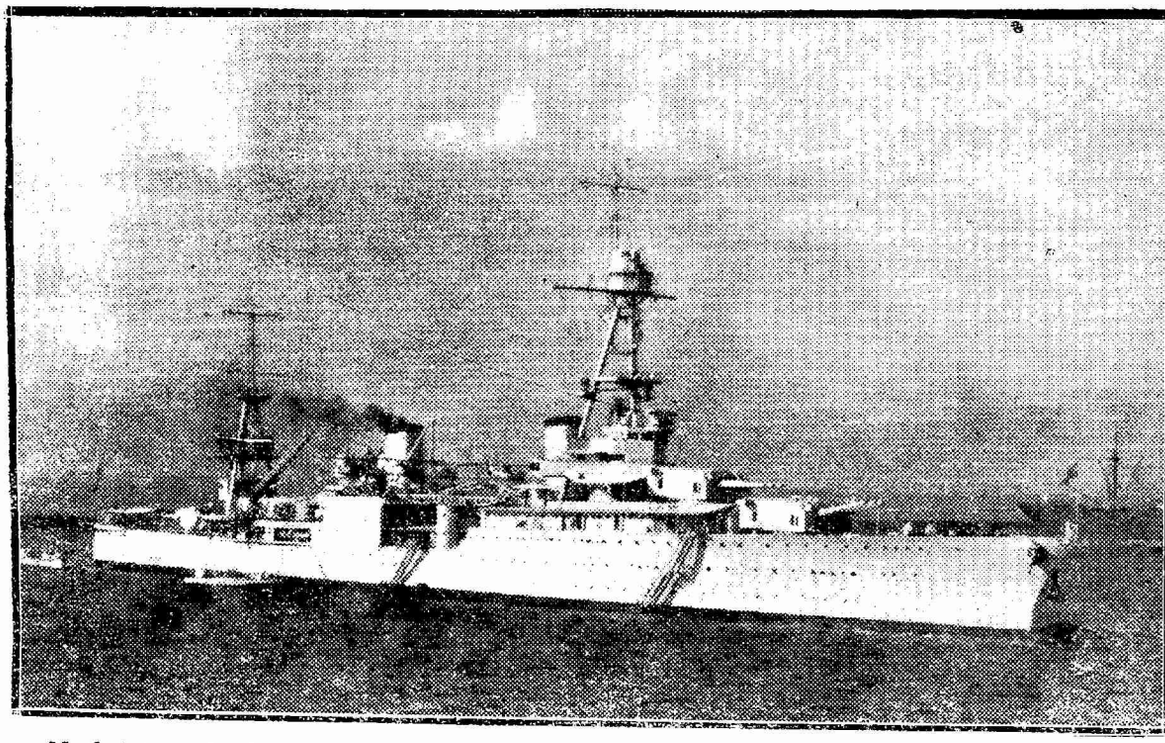
Day and Night Bank Creditors Get Some Relief from Huang Family

The Chinese papers state that the winding up of the affairs of the Day and Night Bank which failed recently in Shanghai, causing losses to thousands of Chinese depositors, is being facilitated by the fact that the Huang family is complying with the order of the French Mixed Court regarding disposal of their property. Their personal property is to be exhibited at the Great World Amusement Resort for one month, after which it will be auctioned. The proceeds from the sale of two valuable properties of the Huang family are expected to realize $300,000, but this sum is stated to be only one-tenth of the liabilities.

FIRST CLASS U. S. CRUISER FOR CHINA COAST—U. S. S. "HOUSTON"

China Asks Removal of Shanghai's "Battleship Row"

The National Government, through the Commissioner of Customs, on Mach 28 sent a note to the American, British, French, Japanese and Italian consuls, asking that the foreign battleships be removed from their present anchorages in the Whangpoo river, fronting the Shanghai Bund. The note stated that other arrangements would be made for the anchorage of visiting men-of-war. The Chinese Government's demand for the removal of foreign men-of-war from the congested Shanghai harbor, aside from nationalistic political motives, is supposed to have been inspired by commercial and shipping interests which consider the presence of the gunboats a menace to navigation. A report of the matter in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on March 28 stated that foreign consular officials feel that the request and attitude of the Chinese Government is not only reasonable but inevitable, but that the attitude of the foreign naval authorities, "would be another matter."



Much interest has been aroused at Shanghai and other Chinese ports due to the scheduled arrival here next week of the U. S. Cruiser Houston, said to be the most modern and up-to-date fighting craft afloat. It was constructed following the Washington Conference and carries a staff of 58 officers and 555 men. The Houston is 600 feet in length with a beam of 64 feet, 11½ inches. Its draft is 17.7 feet and it has a displacement of 10,000 tons with shaft horse-power of 107,000. The Houston's armament consists of nine 8-in. 55 cal. rifles (triple mount); four 5-in. 25 cal. anti-aircraft rifles and two 21-in torpedo tubes. The Houston replaces the U. S. S. Pittsburgh, long the flagship of the American Asiatic squadron, which is now on a tour of the South Seas, but following which will be sent to the United States to be dismantled. After a stay at Shanghai, the Houston will proceed to Tsingtao and Chefoo for summer target practice. The coming of the Houston coincides with the writing of a letter by the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai to the Consuls-General on the subject of foreign warships in the Whangpoo. The letter intimates that, in the opinion of the Customs authorities, the presence of the warships in their existing anchorages unduly hampers the shipping of the port. American warships in the harbor usually anchor at the U. S. Naval Buoy opposite the French Concession. British ships anchoring opposite the Foreign Concession in front of the Customs House. The Houston is, however, too long to ancher at the U. S. Buoy, and the Customs authorites instead of agreeing to the American request to provide additional anchorage at this point, decided to request that all naval anchorages be removed from their positions opposite the Settlement. The Houston will probably anchor near the Standard Oil installation in the Lower Whangpoo, but according to report will first proceed to Nanking for an official call on the National Government.

Boxer Indemnity Trustees Appointed by National Government

The National Government on March 27 announced the appointment of the members of the Board of Trustees for the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Funds as follows:

British:—Calder Marshall, of Shanghai; Kenneth Cantlie; N. S. Brown, of Butterfield & Swire; W. W. Hornell, vice-chancellor of the Hongkong University; and W. H. Donald, advisor to Chang Hsueh-liang.

Chinese: Li Shu-hua, of the Ministry of Education; Huang Han-lien, of the Ministry of Railways; Chen Chen-chun, of the National Reconstruction Commission; Tseng Yun-fu, of the Ministry of Finaace; T. L. Soong, brother of T. V. Soong, and manager of a Shanghai Bank; Tseng Yan-fu, vice-chairman of the National Reconstruction Board; Chu Chia-hua, chancellor of the Central University; Yeh Kung-cho, a former Minister of Communications; Wang Chia-chen, vice-minister for Foreign Affairs; and Chen Chi-chu, chief of the Finance Bureau of Kiangsu.

Chu Chia-hua will act as chairman of this board of Trustees.

A set of regulations was promulgated March 28 for the administration of the Boxer Indemnity Fund. They provide that the Board of Trustees, appointed by the National Government will consist of 10 Chinese and five British members. The term of office will be three years and members will be eligible for reappointment. One-half of the members shall consitute a quorum. Any decision of the Board must be passed by at least half of the members present at the meeting.

The head office of the Board shall be in Nanking, but meeting places may be designated from time to time by the Board. The Chairman of the Board shall be appointed by the National Government. A vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer shall be elected by members of the board.

Question of Extrality Parleys Raised in British Parliament

Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons March 16 that extraterritoriality negotiations with China have been proceeding as rapidly as their complicated nature permits.

Captain Robert Henderson, Conservative member for Henley, suggested that the Foreign Secretary should inquire into the Chinese Government's reason for issuing fresh internal loans secured upon the increased Customs revenues while they continued to default upon railway loans and other obligations to British investors in Chinese loans. Mr. Henderson replied that the British Minister had already been in communication with the Chinese Government on this matter.

MENNONITE REFUGEES IN HARBIN

The two pictures herewith represent groups of Mennonites who have arrived in Harbin recently, after having escaped from Soviet Russia. The Mennonites are a Protestant religious sect founded several centuries ago in Germany. They preserve, in their organization, the utmost simplicity. Their teachings are practically identical with those of Tolstoy, except that their organization antedates Tolstoy by more than four centuries, the founder of the sect, Menno Simons, having been born in the year that Columbus discovered America. One of their main tenets is "non-resistance," based on the Biblical text, "Resist not him that is evil." This among other things means that they refuse to do military service—an attitude that freqently got them into trouble with the old Czarist regime. However, they faithfully served in the Sanitary Division of the Army, to which they were always alloted. The great majority of the members of the sect, not only in Germany and Russia, but in the United States, Canada and South America, are agriculturalists. Their farms are always neatly kept and very productive. They were denounced as "kulaks" by the Soviet government and their holdings were confiscated. True to their teachings they made no physical resistance, but as many as were able to manage it fled from the country. Several thousands of them have recently arrived in Manchuria, where their presence has becane a problem for both the Chinese authorities and the Russian emigre community but both are disposed to help them because of their undoubted excellent character. Many thousands of Mennonites have also emigrated into Sinkiang.

Banditry and Famine in Honan

Kaifeng, Honan, March 27

Tien Hu Chai, a wealthy town in Sunghsien in West Honan, was captured by the bandits, led by the bandit ringleader named Kuo Shih-fa and others, at the beginning of the current month. The rich people were taken captives and the poor ones killed by them. Chang Tieh-tou or Iron Head Chang, another bandit ringleader, is now staying at Tenghsien in South Honan, with about 2,000 guns. Tsui Er-tan and Wei Kuo-chu, both famous bandit ringleaders, with about 7,000 guns, who had captured several villages in the Nanchao Hsien region and set some of them on fire are reported to have been defeated by the Government troops.

Several main Communist ringleaders, Tung Teh-chen, Li Huei-ju and the others, were executed March 26 by the local military authorities. The charge against them was that they tried to set General Liu Chih's chief headquarters on fire, cut off all telegraph lines and railways communications by using the workers, capture the armored trains, and tried to free all prisoners on New Year's Day.

General Liu Chen-hua, pacification commissioner for the Honan-Shansi-Shensi borders, who arrived here March 22 to discuss military affairs with General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, returned to Sin-hsiang, at the junction of the Ping-han and Tao-ching railways, north of the Yellow River, March 26. Owing to the transporting of his troops toward South Honan, General Liu could stay here only for a short time. General Li has over two division forces, about 20,000 in number, who are now stationed at Wei-huei, Sin-hsiang, Chiao-tso, Wuchih and Chin-yang, along the Tao-Ching line, in north Honan. According to General Liu's men, they are ordered to move towards South Honan to suppress the Communists and bandits.

General Chang Fang, commandant of the 20th route army and concurrently political commissioner of the province, returned back March 22 from Hsuchang in Central Honan, to report to General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, concerning bandit suppression in West and South Honan. According to General Chang he will leave for west Honan to continue his bandit suppression work there a week later. GeneralLi Yun-hang commandant of the 53rd division, came here March 23 from Tao-kow in North Honan, but his mission is unknown.

Famine victims, usually in tens or hundreds, have lately been coming into this city from Mien-chih, Iyang, Sin-an and neighboring districts, in West Honan, seeking food. Some of them joined together, walking and crying along the streets, "We are good workers! We are good workers! We want work!" The Provincial Famine Relief Association has decided to transport 100,000 famine victims from the Honan famine stricken region into the Three Eastern Provinces, where they will break new soil.

With a view to preserving the national charateristics, a provincial Boxing Arts examination will take place in the near future. General Li Ching-lin, an old militarist, has been invited to be the chief judge. There will be over 200 competitors, among them nine women.

Garrison Commander, Victim of Plane Accident, Leaves Hospital

General Hsiung Shih-hui, the garrison commander of the Shanghai Distict, who was seriously injured last December in an airplane crash, left the Orthopedic Hospital, 852 Rue Zikawei, last week, and returned to his residence in the French Concession. The general still is under the care of a doctor and nure. It is reported that General Hsiung will go to Nanking to recuperate. It is reported also that he is being considered by the government for the posts of chief of the army department of the Ministry of War and vice minister of the Ministry.

The Northeastern Steam Navigation Cartel

BY SOLON S. C. YANG

IN CONNECTION with the submission by the Ministry of Communications of a scheme for the expansion of China's inland and ocean shipping, to the Central Political Council for sanction, it is interesting to learn that the Northeastern Steam Navigation Cartel, using the name of Harbin Government and Merchants' United Steam Navigation Co. (哈爾濱官商航業總聯合) has been formally organized. The cartel is organised by 57 navigation companies with a total number of 290 ships controlling the navigation routes on the Amur, Ussuri and Sungari rivers. It will function from April 1, and all the contracts between the cartel and the ship-owners are being concluded. Revisions of the rates of freights and of other matters relating to its business policy have been drawn up and a majority of them passed by the All-Shipowners Conferences held during the last few months.

According to its manifesto published in the *International*, the leading paper in Harbin, the cartel will be devoted to (1) expediting trade, (2) encouraging agriculture and reclamation, (3) helping affiliated enterprises, and, (4) undertaking the matter of international navigation lines.

The cartel is organized on the same lines as other government enterprises are. It has a Directors' Committee as the legislative body with a parallel body for censors, called the Supervisory Committee. For supervising the administration there is a Ship-owners' Committee. The President is in charge of all transactions and under him there are two Vice Presidents. The personnel of these committees are elected from the candidates of all the participating companies. Shen Hung-lieh, Commander of the Northeastern Fleet, is elected as Director-General, Wang Shun-tze and Chang Ting-ko, Co-Directors, and Hsu Cheng, former Mayor of Harbin Manicipality, and 16 other prominent figures as Directors. Kao Yung-pang, General Manager of Kwang Hsin Syndicate, is the head of Supervisory Committee deputed by Ying Tsu-ting and other 13 superviors.

Brief History of the Enterprise

The history of the development of North Manchurian navigation may be divided into three periods, viz. (1) under Russian monopoly up to 1924, (2) under direction of Northeastern United Steam Navigation Co. 1927-1929 and (3) the present period from the organization of the cartel. During 1925-1926, North Manchurian navigation was in a confused condition, when the Northeastern Navigation Co. (東北航務局) was supposed to be the leader.

Before 1898, as the places along the Amur, Ussuri and Sungari rivers were yet undeveloped, transport was undertaken by sailing vessels. It was due to the transportation of necessary materials for constructing the C. E. R. that the volume of freight was suddenly increased to 650,000 tons in one year during 1898-1902. After the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, which was followed by a general depression for three years, the Russian navigation interests began to quit, and taking the opportunity, more Chinese interests entered into the enterprise. The best known navigation company under the Chinese control then was called Wu Tung (戊通公司), which realized an enormous profit during 1908-1919.

Owing to the keen competition of C. E. R. vessels and other Chinese ships, however, Wu Tung was finally plunged into bankruptcy in 1923 and its assets, amounting to $1,600,000 liquidated by the Manchurian Government. Consequently the Northeasetrn Navigation Co. (東北航務局) was established in succession to Wu Tung.

The Russian interests in North Manchurian Navigation were then very powerful. Of the total number of 92 ships plying along the above-mentioned three rivers, 12 belonged to C.E.R. and 21 to the Russian Steamship Co., and of the total number of 86 tugboats (tonnage, 45,900), 30 (tonnage, 19,600) belonged to the C.E.R. and 22 (tonnage 11,200) to the Russian Steamship Co. They joined together to compete with the Chinese companies by cutting down freights, etc.

The Second Period

As a means of eradicating the destructive competition and to restore navigation rights in Chinese waters, the local authority was on Jan. 24, 1924, instructed to prohibit Russian ships from plying on the Sungari river. On August 31, 1926 all the Russian vessels were handed over to Chinese authorities. Thus to solidify the foundation of Chinese navigation, the ships under control of the Chinese interests were reorganized. In 1927, the seven largest navigation companies combined to establish the Northeastern United Steam Navigation Co. (東北聯航務局) with 53 ships, 71 tugboats and 16 sailing vessels. With the opening of the Northeastern Dock on March 1, 1928, the total number of ships was increased from 92 in 1925 to 101, tugboats from 86 to 103 and tonnage from 50,500 to 63,000.

Unfortunately, the Sino-Soviet crisis broke out in 1929 and the Northeastern Steam Navigation enterprises were thus badly hit. According to statistics quoted in *C.E.R. Economic Monthly* for March 15, 1930 (Vol. 6, No. 3, p. 26) the total loss entailed to all navigation companies amounted to $1,260,567.29, of which $420,183.33 was sustained by the Northeastern United Steam Navigation Co. alone.

The N.E.U.S.N. Co. realised a surplus amounting to $1,828,894 in 1927, $2,346,455 in 1928 and $1,864,832 in 1929. Its total receipts for 1927 amounted to $3,776,266 as against $4,781,125 for 1928 and $4,360,941 for 1929; payments, $1,947,372 for 1927 as against $2,434,670 for 1928 and $2,496,109 for 1929.

The total volume of freight handled and the number of passengers recorded by N.E.U.S.N. Co. during 1927-1929 was as follows:

Year	Volume of freight handled: From Harbin (poods)	To Harbin (poods)	No. of passengers: From Harbin	To Harbin
1927	5,238,226	31,790,371	487,309	308,477
1928	7,315,000	40,498,511	507,564	344,753
1929	3,837,803	27,052,751	310,531	292,030

From the foregoing data it may be noticed that the Sino-Soviet conflict had a vital effect upon the North Manchurian navigation enterprises. Had the conflict lasted a few months later, the complete region of the Sungari valley would have been closed to navigation and the Chinese shipping interests would have been totally bankrupted.

The Third Period

While the outcome of the cartel business in future is unpredictable, it is to be expected that, as conditions of the cities along river lines resume their normal state, and as the cereal market has recently become comparatively favorable, prospects for North Manchurian navigation seem rather promising. But in view of the fact that the cartel or any organization of the like nature is usually prone to incline to the direction of monopoly, it is believed the local authorities will direct it to run true to their declared objects and, above all, to set down a substantial plan for the reduction of freight-rates. It is by means of adopting moderate freightrates that the Non-Transport Movement such as that which seriously hit Harbin navigation enterprise in Spring 1929 will be done away with.

Harbin, March 20, 1931.

Hunger in Kansu Drives Population to Cannibalism

The residents of fifteen hsien of Kansu recently sent out an appeal for help. They declare that since the severe earthquake of 1920 their province has been visited with one calamity after another; there has been such a drought that their districts have been turned into grave-yards; they have suffered from bandits, civil wars and military exactions and, in some parts, no rain has fallen for two years.

The appeal declares that the famine has been so serious that there have been cases of the populace resorting to cannibalism. They implore that relief measures may be hastened to save the lives of many who have been reduced to complete destitution.

Old Memorial Postage Stamps to be Replaced by New Issues

Approval of the Ministry of Communications is sought by the Directorate-General of Posts for the withdrawal from sale of all old memorial stamps issued on various occasions in the past. Post offices throughout the country having in stock memorial stamps such as those issued in memory of Dr. Sun's State Burial and even older stamps, may during the next six months return them to the Directorate-General in exchange for new memorial stamps bearing the portraits of Dr. Sun, Sung Chiao-jen, Generals Huang Hsing, Chen Chi-mei, Teng Keng and other Revolutionary martyrs.

Old Banking Law of 1929 to be Enforced in Shanghai

Considerable opposition has been developed in Chinese banking circles to the new banking law passed at the 133rd session of the Legislative Yuan recently, but, not yet promulgated. At the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association last week it was decided that while the new law provides many restrictions to the Chinese financial institutions, it is necessary that suggestions be forwarded to the Nanking government for revision of certain articles.

Pending the promulgation of the new law by the State Council, arrangements have been come to by the National Government and the Shanghai Municipal Council to have the Banking Law promulgated in 1929 come into force in the Foreign Settlement. Up until this time banks in the Seetlement were operating without any control whatever, a fact which was brought prominently to light by the recent failure of the Day and Night Savings Bank. The Banking Law of 1929 is a set of rules governning the registration of banks and restricting to responsible parties the establishment of banks owned by private individuals.

The introduction of the law in the Settlement is generally regarded by the Chinese authorities as a necessary step to safeguard the interests of depositors, The following is a translation of the text of the 1929 law made by the Legal Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council:

Article 1

Whosoever establishes a bank for the transaction of business in cash deposits, loans, exchange, and negotiating bills of exchange shall register according to these rules.

Whosoever transacts a business of the nature above described not in the name of a bank, but in that of a company, hong or shop shall also be required to comply with these rules.

Article 2

At the time of establishing a bank, the promoters shall first make a set of rules in which the following particulars shall be stipulated, and shall submit such rules to its local government, which said government shall in turn forward to the Ministry of Finance for approval, to-wit: trade name; organization; total capital; address of its head office; business scope; term of existence; names, native places and addresses of its promoters.

In case a bank is established by solicitation of subscriptions for shares, it shall, in addition to carrying out the procedure above set forth, formulate a set of rules governing the solicitation of subscriptions for shares and submit the same, either through the local government, or direct to the Ministry of Finance for approval. After such approval has been obtained, the investment of capital may be solicited.

Article 3

When the establishment of a bank has been approved, the banker shall prepare and submit the following items, either through the local government or direct to the Ministry of Finance, in order to have the capital examined and the bank duly registered. After a license has been issued, the bank may then commence to transact business.

1.—A legible list of the names, native places and addresses of the persons who invested capital therein:

2.—A legible list of the amount of paid-in capital, and also the amount subscribed but remaining unpaid by the various subscribers:

3.—A legible list of the names, native places and addresses of the employees;

4.—A security bond issued by the Bankers' Association or Chamber of Commerce in the locality concerned;

5.—Fees for registration.

Article 4

In case of the establishment of a bank upon the capital of one individual only, or in the event it is organized with unlimited liability, in addition to furnishing the data specified in Provison 1 of Article 3 hereof, the following shall be appended:

1.—Detailed past records of the persons who invested the money;

2.—A certificate as to the estates of the persons who invested the money.

Article 5

Where a bank is organized with a limited liability, in addition to complying with Proviso I of Article 3 hereof, the following items shall be appended:

Article 6

When one bank is amalgamated with another bank or its capital is increased or reduced, this fact shall be submitted, either through the local government or direct to the Ministry of Finance, for approval and registration.

Article 7

All banks shall, at the time of application for registration, pay a fee fixed according to the following scale:

Where the total capital is below $500,000, a fee of $50. shall be charged;

Where the total capital is below $1,000,000, a fee of $100 shall be charged;

Where the total capital is below $3,000,000, a fee of $250 shall be charged;

Where the total capital is below $5,000,000, a fee of $400 shall be charged;

Where the total capital is below $10,000,000, a fee of $600 shall be charged;

Where the total capital is above $10,000,000, an additional fee of $50 for each $1,000,000 shall be charged; where the amount is less than $1,000,000, the fee shall be charged as if it were $1,000,000.

Article 8

After a bank has been duly registered in accordance with the provisions of the article last above set forth, the Ministry of Finance shall issue to it a license free of charge.

Article 9

When a bank has increased its capital and applies to the Ministry of Finance for registration, it shall comply with the provisions of the aforesaid article (Art. 7) by paying a registration fee fixed in accordance with the total capital after the increase. The amount previously paid as a registration fee may, however, be deducted.

After a bank has carried out the provisions of the aforesaid article, a new license shall be issued to it and the old license shall be returned to the Ministry of Finance for cancellation.

Article 10.

Where a bank has been changed in respect to any of the matters stipulated in the license, the banker shall return the original license to the Ministry of Finance and apply for a new license, paying therefor a license fee of ten ($10.00) dollars.

Article 11

All banks which have transacted business before these rules came into force, without having been registered in the former Bureau for the Supervision of Currencies, shall, within six (6) months ofter the promulgation of these rules, be duly registered in the Ministry of Finance; but where banks which have been registered in the respective Ministries of Finance of the Tsin Dynasty or of the Peking Government shall be required to pay, they may pay one-half of the fees prescribed under Article 7 for a new registration, and the Ministry of Finance will issue a new license in place of the old one, which shall be returned and cancelled.

Express Traffic Restored on Pin-Han Line

Through express service on the Pin-Han line was resumed March 22, communication having been cut for some time by bandit depredations. The time of the express leaving Hankow has been changed to 11 a. m. so that the train will pass through the bandit infested territory in daytime. The principal trouble has been the mountainous region on the Hupeh-Honan border, about 100 miles north of Hankow between the towns of Tung Huang Tien and Liulin. Jock Wong, formerly in Shanghai, is the chief engineer of the line, with headquarters at Hankow.

Postal Employees to Pay Income Tax

Income taxes are to be levied on postal clerks and postal administration officers throughout the country according to a recent announcement by the Chinese Postal Administration. Postmen and coolies employed in the Postal service, however, are exempt. The scale of collection, will be 1% for those who receive monthly salaries from $50 to $100, 2% for $101 to $200, 3% for $201 to $300, and at higher rates. This tax was started when the National Government was established in Canton and was gradually extended to other parts of the country.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XII

RADICALS

In Lesson XI you were given a few simple rules that would help you to determine the radical under which the character is generally classified. In this lesson we will make a study of the Five radicals under which more characters are classified than any others. Endeavor to master each radical, for the radical may be considered the key by which characters may be readily found in Chinese dictionaries. As it forms an integral part of each character, a knowledge of the radical means that you have already acquired the principal part of the character in which the radical is used. There are a total of 214 radicals. In this course we will study the hundred most frequently used radicals. The student should acquire the pronounciation, tone, number, and meaning of each radical.

How to Remember the Radicals

By studying thoroughly a few radicals at a time, great time and effort may be saved. Study carefully one radical each day. Carry it around with you Think about it. Ascertain from some Chinese friend the order of the strokes when written, and practice writing the radical. Associate each radical with some interesting object already familiar to you, or any other object that will help you remember its meaning. We will endeavor to analyze each radical and trust that these notes will greatly aid the student in remembering them.

水

1. 水, radical number 85. Pronounced ʃuËI and in the third tone. Refers to water, one of the five elements. Used more frequently than any other radical and very often contracted as three drops of water. It was used in ancient times for river. Used in characters which have some relation to water, liquid, or unstability.

木

2. 木, radical number 75, pronounced mu, and in the fifth tone. Refers to wood. Used in connection with names of all trees, articles made of wood, etc.

手

3. 手, radical number 64, pronounced ʃËV and in the third tone. Refers to the hand. Appearing in characters that are related to the arm or hand, or that demand action on the part of the hand or arm, as to strike, fight, rob, etc., all of which require the use of the hands.

竹

4. 竹, radical number 140, prounced ts'aV, and in the third tone. Refers to plants, vegetation, etc. Used in characters that are related in some way or other to vegetables, as the large variety of grass, weeds, flowers, etc. Also used in the borrowed sense in connection with certain characters referring to work carelessly or roughly executed.

口

5. 口, radical number 30, prounced kËV and in the third tone. Refers to the mouth, and used for almost any kind of an opening. It is very frequently used as the numerative for bags, coffins, boxes, people, bells, cash, and other articles having an opening or hole.

The above five radicals will be found more frequently than any others. Approximately twenty percent of all characters will be found listed under the above group. Further radicals will be studied in Lesson XIII. Master these radicals.

Character No. 56 (時²)

Time, season, the hour, opportunity the age or generation, the world.

Pronounced ʃz

Originally this character was the picture of a plant just rising from the ground. It was composed of the 日 sun, and 寺 denoting a progressive movement. The ancient Chinese measured time by observation of the movement of the sun.

Character No. 57 (候⁴)

To await' to expect, time.

Pronounced RËV

The character was at one time written 候 and referred to the rank of marquis: It was later changed by adding an extra stroke 候 to indicate time. In this way two characters having the same sound are readily distinguished.

Character No. 58 (喫⁵)

To eat, drink, or swallow.

Pronounced tʃz

It represents the 口 mouth, 丰 a picture of the teeth of a plow or harrow, and 刀 is a knife and the picture of a man. Hence its meaning of to eat or drink.

Character No. 59 (飯⁴)

Cooked rice or food

Pronounced fan

食 is the symbol representing food to the Chinese people. It represents 亼 to gather food in large quantities 艮 so that the people may properly be fed. While 反 to turn over refers to the motion of the hand when turning over the food while eating. It refers especially to cooked rice which is the staff of life in China.

Character No. 60 (爲⁴)

To be, make or cause

Pronounced wËI

This character should have appeared in Lesson X. This is a peculiar character. It originally represented the picture of a female monkey. It has now lost its primitive meaning and is generally used as the verb to be, or as a conjunction, for, etc.

VOCABULARY LIST

82. 時候 ʃz RËV—time, occasion
83. 喫飯 tʃz fan—to eat rice, or take food
84. 爲甚麼 WËI ʃen mo—Why?

SENTENCE WORK

109. 這個時候 —This time
110. 那個時候 —That time
111. 喫飯的時候 —Meal time
112. 來的時候 —At time of arrival
113. 去的時候 —At time of departure
114. 說話的時候 —At time of speaking
115. 看的時候 —At time of looking
116. 看見的時候 —At time of seeing
117. 聽的時候 —At time of listening
118. 聽見的時候 —At time of hearing
119. 從前的時候 —In the past
120. 後來的時候 —In the future
121. 現在的時候 —At the present time
122. 在這個時候 —Now, at this time
123. 在那個時候 —At that time, then
124. 我要去喫飯 —I want to go and eat
125. 這個東西好喫 —This is good to eat
116. 那個東西不好喫 —That is not good to eat
127. 先生喫甚麼東西 —What are you eating?
128. 我不喫甚麼東西 —I am not eating anything
129. 先生爲甚麼不喫飯 —Why don't you eat?
130. 因爲我不要喫甚麼 —Because I don't want to eat anything

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate withProf. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

Shoveling Snow Off Your Neighbor's Door-Step

BY DAVID CHI-HSIN LU 盧祺新

THERE are many foreign journalist-prophets in China today. Judging from the "big stories" that are published in American newsapers about conditions in the Middle Kingdom, quite a few of them are through-bred pessimists. It seems that unless China's house is set in order within the shortest period of time and unless a "great leader" shows up to save these "suffering 400,000,000", these so-called journalist's sympathetic patience will come to a calamitous end.

Recently a foreign journalist-educator in Shanghai, one of the missionary type, wrote a letter to the dean of one of the educational institutions in America quoting a Chinese student's article which appeared in one of the newspapers in commemoration of the "Double Ten" celebrations in China. The letter was in the form of a cross-examination which this foreign journalist directed to the Chinese student. It reads in part:

> "You have a most optimistic Chinese student... Where, oh where, did your reporter get it in his head that "the occasion this year is doubly happy as it marks the end of the long civil war and shows that the government after undergoing the stupendous test of the last six months has proved successful? ? ? ? What in the name of heaven does he call the present state of Honan, Hunan, Fukien, and Kweichow provinces, where no man's life is safe because of banditry and communist warfare? What about the shipping on the Yangtze, where every ship going up or down the river is fired upon by disanded soldiers or other bandits, Chinese ships and foreign ships both suffer this fate.... Three weeks or a month ago Chiang Kai-shek was baptized, and became a,member of the Methodist Church. Yet no Chinese newspaper, printed in English or Chinese dared to mention the fact or to offer praise or criticism. Right at present General Chiang and General Chang Hsueh-liang are having a conference in Nanking to try to settle affairs of state. Many Chinese say Chang Hsueh-liang will never get back to Mukden alive, althought he seems to have about a thousand body guards with him.... The bandit leader, Lu, who was in control of the territory in Fukien where Misses Nettleton and Harrison were murdered, has now been appointed by Nanking to suppress his fellow bandits in Fukien!. . . ."

Apparently there is nothing good in China through the eyes of this journalist-educator. To him China's civil war is still raging, the Nanking government defeated. To him the five provinces are "no man's land" and the Yangtsze River is a constant shower of bullets. It is true that conditions in the five provinces and other places in the country are deplorable, and are made more so by the "big stories" they are manufactured into. We would like to ask this journalist these questions: Has the civil war ended? Did the rebels succeed in defeating the Nanking Government? Is Chang Hsueh-liang dead or alive?"

Chinese Republic Only 20 Years Old

We must admit that shipping conditions on the Yangtsze and other rivers are not ideal. In spite of it, trade is still going on. The Chinese government is far from successful. It did succeed last fall, from the standpoint of military operations, over the northern rebels. Any simple minded person can realize that no government under the sun is 100 per cent successful. Can the United States government be called successful? Can the British, French, German, Japanese and Italian governments be considered ideal and satisfactory? Of course not. They have their difficulties, their evils and their problems. China can give a sigh of relief if she compares her conditions to those of other countries of the world. The Chinese republic is only twenty years old—still in her infancy. Her leaders are striving to unify the country into one strong republican form of government. Considering the civil war in the United States and the Revolution in France, China's present civil strife can only be regarded as a "garden party". Then, considering the facts of the past, in spite of the handicaps and difficulties, one can only admire the achievements at the present time.

A vivid picture of the calamities, dangers, evils, and corruption existing in China was pointed out by the Shanghai journalist. It is consistent with the die-hard attitude. It is natural for one to detect with ease the faults of others, but it is difficult to see one's own defects. Let us briefly take several outstanding cases in the United States in contrast with the conditions in China.

One does not have to go far to find evils equal or even worse than conditions in China in the U. S. A. Although Lu, bandit chief in Fukien gained a world-wide notoriety by his connections with the so-called murders in that province, there are none better known than Al Capone, "Chicago's mayor", Legs Diamonds, Bugs Moran and scores of other underworld celebrities. If one notes the facts of corruption in Chinese politics, there is plenty in Tammany Hall in New York and in Chicago. The frame-up vice cases, the 76 policemen, the "stool pigeons" and the corrupt magistrates, both men and women, are enough to make one shudder at the laws of a civilized nation. Then about the bandit outrages in China one could easily compare them with the Yocum Case in Illinois, the Hedrick case in Kansas, the Lingle Case in Chicago, the Katz Case in Missouri and other hundreds of cases that happen from day to day.

Many die-hard journalists in China like to talk about the savagery of Chinese bandits on foreign missionaries. The recent lynching and burning of a Negro in Maryville, Mo., who was in the hands of the law, by a mob in a peace-loving and civilized community is enough to make anyone keep his mouth shut when he criticizes the atrocities committed in other countries. And remember, these were not bandits.

The meeting of Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has attracted much attention and criticism both in China and abroad. This is not an extraordinary case for rumors are afloat among foreign diehard journalists when they try to predict the worst. Not infrequently have such rumors tried to stir up dissension between the leaders of the country and threaten the unity and peace of the Republic. These two leaders have met and have now departed. No "stories" so far have reached this country about the death of the Manchurian leader at the hands of the Chinese president. We assume that the reports given are true that he has returned to Mukden, for if there is the least indication of trouble, surely the foreign journalists would lose no time to send over whatever may be available at the time.

Chiang Kai-shek's Conversion

Concerning Chiang Kai-shek's conversion as a Christian, this is not a matter of grave or national importance. Whether he becomes a member of the church or not is his own personal business. Whether the newspapers wish to comment or criticize or offer praise is up to the individual papers. However, the baptism of Chiang has no significance on China's political conditions. We do not believe that the papers would take the trouble to criticise different officials in the government for becoming Buddhists or Mohammedanist or a Confucianist.

Every country in the world has its weak spots. It is difficult to even try to generalize on things in regard to any one nation. China is therefore no exception. There are many evils in the country today and the authorities are struggling to eliminate these evils. Everyone, every country likes to talk about world peace and co-operation, international understanding, etc. Peace conferences have been held, peace pacts have been signed, goodwill ambassadors have negotiated, and many other efforts and methods have been used to try to prevent another world war and conflict. So long as foreign journalists predict the worst in any foreign country, so long as they send their "big stories" home, all peace efforts will be of no avail.

China, to the American reading public is a battle worn, battle torn country, with its frequent red uprisings, banditry, autrocities committed on missionaries, famine, civil war and all the worst that goes to make a country chaotic. China can go on to get all the loans she can obtain and get flattering words on ink and paper, but she will always remain the same to the eyes of the West—a chaotic country—if these journalist do not report truthfully. It is not sympathy and charity that China asks. It is intelligent sympathy, fair play, honest presentation of facts. Surely there are more things than mere war, famine, and banditry, for people abroad to read. The same applies to the West. There are certainly more constructive things than mere racketeering, gangster warfare and and bootlegging existing in America.

Pessimistic prophets, whether missionaries or educators or journalists, have no right to be in China. It is better for them to study conditions in their own country and see what improvements they can make. If they can see nothing but the blackest of black pictures, why not get out of the country?

America and European countries need missionaries just as much as China. There is plenty of snow waiting to be swept off on their own doorsteps!

Any Chinese who talk favorably of the Chinese government are branded by die-hards as propagandists. But those who only point out the evils and make prophecies which never come true, such persons are called "intelligent critics of Chinese affairs"!

Columbia, Mo., U. S. A., Feb. 23, 1931.

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The Duties of the Control Yuan

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭彝

ONE of the great significant political developments resulting from the holding of the 4th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang several months ago is the establishment of the Control Yuan. The inauguration of such Yuan means the complete execution of the 5-power Constitution of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. But it is interesting to note that the system of having a government department, independent of and co-ordinate with the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial departments for the exercise of the powers of impeachment and censorship—while not a novel experiment in this country—is certainly a bold departure from the long-established Western political system, in which the government powers are divided into the traditional three groups, viz, the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. Particular efforts are being made by the Party and Government leaders to make the new experiment a success so that the Five Power Government as invented by the late Party leader, Dr. Sun, may become the most effective system in the world.

Chapter V of the Organic Law of the National Government relating to the Control or Censor Yuan reads as follows:

Article 41.—The Control Yuan shall be the highest supervisory organ of the National Government and shall, according to law, exercise the following powers:

1. Impeachment,
2. Auditing.

Article 42.—The Control Yuan shall have a President and a Vice-President.

In case the President is unable to discharge his duties from any cause whatsoever, the Vice-President shall act in his place.

Article 43.—The Control Yuan shall be composed of from 19 to 29 members, who shall be appointed by the National Government at the instance of the President of the said Yuan. The security of tenure of office of the members of the Control Yuan shall be determined by law.

Article 44.—All meetings of the Control Yuan shall be attended by members of the Control Yuan presided over by the president of the said Yuan.

Article 45.—The members of the Control Yuan shall not concurrently hold any office in any of the organs of the central or local governments.

Article 46.—The Control Yuan shall have the power to introduce in the Legislative Yuan bills on matters within its own competence.

Article 47.—The organization of the Control Yuan shall be determined by law.

This is to say, the duty of the Control Yuan is to impeach corrupt and delinquent officials as well as to exercise close supervision over the accounts of the various government organs, eradicating corruption in officialdom and building up a clean government.

Dr. Sun, in his speeches, pointed out repeatedly that the reason why Chinese officials under the Republic were more corrupt than those in the Manchu Dynasty was because the system of censorship and impeachment was not employed, and such system was not made independent from other powers in the government. The father of our Republic is surely the inventor of the independence of the power of impeachment, but the system itself is nothing new to China. In such early times as the Tang Dynasty, there were Kai-Yi-Tai-Fu 諫議大夫 (names of officials) whose duty was to denounce the wrong actions or policies of the rulers. Many times such officials lost their lives merely because of their bold denunciations. In the Manchu Dynasty, there were Yu-Si 御史 (names of officials) whose duty was exactly the same. That is to say even from early times, the system of impeachment had already been in existence. But Dr. Sun advocated that such system should be rigidly exercised and should be made independent.

Personnel of the Yuan

In order to ensure, not only that the new Yuan may fully live up to the high expectations which Government leaders in particular and the people in general entertain towards it, but that it may not degenerate into a normal organ, existing only in name—of which, considering the delicacy of its task, there is a great danger—only men of unimpeachable character, established reputation, and long history in the Party, who are not only incapable of abusing their powers but will fulfill their delicate duties with fidelity and fearlessness, will be appointed as members of the new Yuan. As provided for in the Organic Law of the National Government, there are still six vacancies, the legal maximum being 29 members. The new members are: Liu San (Kiangsu), Yeh Chuan (Yunnan), Chu Ching-lan (Kirin), Chou Chio (Ckekiang), Wang Ping-cheng (Shansi), Chou Li-sen (Kiangsi), Liu Wu-ching (Honan), Liu Cheng-yu (Kwangtung), Tien Chun (Kansu), Hsiao Hsuan (Hupeh), Shao Hung-chi (Hopei), Yu Hung-chi (Shantung), Kao Yu-tang (Liaoning, Manchuria), Wu Chung-hsin (Anhwei), Chi Tzu-chun Mongolia), Kao I-han (Anhwei), Lo Chien-fu (Honan), Yuan Chin-kai (Miaoning), Lo Ching-tao (Mongolia), Li Meng-keng (Kirin), Hsia Wu-liang (Szechuen), Lao Yu-ping (Kwangtung), Chang Lo-sen (Kuala Lumpur, overseas).

From the above, it should be noted that the 23 members who make up the new Yuan are practically representatives of the different provinces. Because they are supposed to be familiar with the conditions in different provinces, whenever problems come up to be solved they can perform the task satisfactorily by utiling their knowledge.

Secondly, though they are the representatives of the different provinces, they are not elected or recommended by the provincial governments. It is because the Central Government wishes to make the Censor organ entirely independent, members of the Control Yuan are appointed by the National Government at the instance of the President of the said Yuan, in accordance with Article 43, but not recommended by the provincial authorities.

How the Yuan Will Function

After the inauguration of the Control Yuan, China will be divided into different districts. In some cases, one province will be considered as one district; but in some cases, two or three provinces will be considered as one district. To each district, there will be one censor-commissioner to be appointed by the National Government at the instance of the President of the Yuan. The Censor-Commissioner should go around within the district for investigation purposes, A Censor Bureau will be established in each district.

There are two ways for impeachment proceedings to be brought against officials. First, the people may bring action against the officials with the Yuan. The law govening the procedure is not yet promulgated but it is somewhat as follows:

The complaining party should first get more than two shop-guarantees whose names should be affixed on the petition to be presented to the Yuan. In the petition, the party should explain the reasons in detail. The President of the Yuan, after due consideration, would appoint three members of the Yuan to investigate into the case, special attention being paid to the sufficiency of evidence. If sufficient evidence is established, the case would be brought up to the meeting of all members; if passed, the Yuan would authorize the Committee for the Punishment of Officials to carry out the decision. Secondly, the Control Yuan may impeach officials directly. The petition should be signed by at least three members of the Yuan. After due consideration the President of the Yuan will appoint another three members to investigate the case, the latter part of the procedure being the same as the first. In both cases, the name of the complaing party is never announced. But the complaining party is directly responsible to the Yuan for the case he brings up. The punishment is said to be of five grades: dismissal; degrading from rank; decreasing of salary; giving demerits; and a warning. In cases of Teh Jen officials (highest officials), the Control Yuan will petition the National Government to inflict the punishment. As to other officials, the Yuan will authorize the superior officials under whose control the officials are impeached to carry out the punishment. In cases which involve bribery, etc, the Yuan will refer the cases to the ordinaay courts to be dealt with in accordance with the Criminal Law.

Under the direct jurisdiction of the Yuan, there will be an Auditing Ministry, which will take over the present Central Auditing Council, following the inaurguration of the Yuan. To ensure the exercise of close supervison over the accounts of the Provincial as well as Central Government organs, auditing departments, subordinate to the Auditing Ministry will be established in the various provinces throughout the country.

The establishment of the Administrative Court which will probably take place during April, is another means of protecting peoples' rights, whereby the disputes between the people and officials could be settled by an

independent judicial organ. So the Five Power Constitution is really a valuable contribution of Dr. Sun to the world, and the enforcement of the Five Power Constitution in China is really a marvel of the 20th century, which will bring about an efficient and clean government, far more effectively than the Three Power Constitution of the Occident.

Shanghai, Feb. 14, 1931.

How the Control Yuan Will Function

A set of Regulations governing the conduct of investigations by members of the Control Yuan, consisting of eight articles, was adopted by the Yuan at a meeting March 24 and will be submitted to the National Government for record.

The regulations provide, *inter alia*, that members of the Control Yuan may, under certificates issued by the Yuan, proceed to any Government organs to conduct necessary investigations and that they shall have the power, whenever necessary, to seize all correspondence, files, account books and other documents for examination, as well as to prohibit members of the staff from either leaving or entering their offices.

A circular order will shortly be issued transmitting these regulations to the various Government organs throughout the country.

Chinese Outnumber Other Foreign Students in American Schools

(Chicago Tribune, March 4)

Foreign students in American universities are increasing in number. In 1929-'30 more than 10,000 foreign students were registered in some 450 American institutions of higher learning. This is an increase of 10 per cent or more over the preceding year.

As a factor in American foreign policy the international exchange both of students and instructors should not be neglected. Good-will towards America and mutual understanding over a long period can be promoted by this means as in no other way. It is unfortunate that a large number of foreign students are attending American institutions that are neither of the first rank nor deeply in the current of American life and progress.

The Chinese and Canadians lead the list of foreign students with 1,294 and 1,263, respectively, according to the committee on friendly relations among foreign students, and the Japanese with 987, the Filipinos with 887, the Russians with 538, the Germans with 397, the English with 365, the Mexicans with 315 follow in order. India sends 205; Italy sends 208; Korea sends 144; Poland sends 163; Spain sends 106; Porto Rico sends 260; Cuba sends 144 students to America. The list is distributed over 111 countries. It is unfortunate that Latin American countries have not a higher proportion. Including Mexico, Porto Rico, and Cuba the number of Latin American students in the United States is only 1,265 or thereabouts.

If the first class universities of America would make more provision for foreign students, especially Latin Americans, a great service to America as well as to American education would be performed. Entrance requirements could be better adjusted to foreign students without lowering the high standards of the institutions. Social and educational conditions should be more flexibly accommodated to their special needs. A group of segregated foreign students in our universities is of relatively less value both to Americans and foreigners. So far as possible the foreign students should be given welcome and an opportunity to participate deeply in the life and flux of the American environment. This is of great value not alone to them but to our somewhat provincial American students.

Of the American universities with foreign students Columbia leads with 710; then follows New York university with 626; California with 593; Los Angeles (California university) with 242 students. Chicago university has 275; Illinois has 169; Northwestern has 126; Moody Bible institute has 123; Lewis institute has 141; Stanford has 116; Harvard has 256; M. I. T. has 203; Michigan has 264; Minnesota has 268; the University of Washington has 204; the Catholic and other sectarian colleges draw large numbers.

America can well become the great educational center of the world. A wise and helpful policy towards foreign students will be mutually of the highest value to Americans and foreigners both.

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The Pittman Plans Regarding China

Copies have been received in Shanghai by mail of the resolutions submitted by Senator Pittman of Nevada on February 11 and the interim report and recommendations of the sub-committee of which Senator Pittman was the head, the latter having to do with trade relations with China and causes and remedy for depressed conditions of commerce.

The substance of Mr. Pittman's views are contained in the following extracts from the above-mentioned documents:

"The chief cause for the abnormal and sudden decrease in our commerce with China during the latter part of 1929 and 1930 was the sudden, great and unprecedented fall in the price of silver. Silver is the only money in China, and it is the sole measure of the wealth and purchasing power of its people. From July, 1929, to date the price of silver dropped one-half.

"The people of China must pay for our goods with gold, and they buy gold with silver. They are now compelled to pay twice as much for gold with their silver as they did a year ago, which, to them means that they are paying twice as much for our products. The abnormal, sudden and unprecedented fall in the price of silver has cut in half the wealth and the purchasing power of the people of China, restrained them from purchasing other than the necessities of life, destroyed credit and stagnated trade.

"The Indian Government is still maintaining and carrying out its policy of melting up silver rupees and disposing of the silver as bullion. According to reports, the Government of India still has at least 400,000,000 ounces of silver in such rupees that it can throw upon the world market as silver bullion. The program of the British Government for India to date has been not only a failure so far as carrying out the policy is concerned. but it has been destructive of the wealth, purchasing power and prosperity not only of the people of India but of every country that uses silver for money, and indirectly injurious to the prosperity of the world, Even in 1930 when silver had reached the then all-time low of 34 cents an ounce, India under such policy threw on an already saturated market 29,500,000 ounces of such silver. The last thread of confidence and hope in the minds of the people of the silver-using countries was broken and speculators in all countries commenced to dump silver on the market.

"Although the people of China still hold tenaciously to their silver, the speculators of China are no exception in the bear movement that has developed. They know now the result of the dumping policy in India. They know that with an available 400,000,000 ounces of silver, which India could and apparently intends to continue to dump under the policy referred to above, there is no advantage to be gained in the holding of silver. Thus, when extensive Indian sales are noted, world silver speculators sell panically. As to the sale of silver in China under such conditions, it may be justly stated that a nation whose purchasing power largely depends on the price of silver is to be pitied rather than criticised when economic conditions force it to sacrifice its wealth by selling on an alarmingly depressed silver market, Furthermore, it is manifest that at least one factor forcing the sale of silver in China is the absolute necessity of the Chinese to sacrifce their silver in an effort to meet their obligations, a fact which additionally adds to their economic burden,

"China is the natural market of the United States. With the exception of Japan, our country is China's closest powerful neighbor. Her people admire and respect us, as we do them. Our friendship has existed from time immemorial. They prefer our products and purchase them except when compelled to purchase cheaper products through extreme poverty. China has an area almost as large as the United States and Mexico combined. It contains a population of from 400,000,000, to 450,000,000 of normally peaceful, intelligent, industrious people. They seek an opportunity for peaceful employment. It we give these people employment and prosperity, for years to come they will furnish a market for most of our surplus production. It was testified before our subcommittee by exporters who know China and its customs that with the pacification and revivification of China our entire wheat surplus would be consumed. The government of China, according to all the testimony we received, is a good government and is satisfactory to our citizens engaged in trade and commerce in and with China.

"There must be work provided in China or there will be war. War lords are impatient because of the inability of the National Government of China to carry out its program. The people of China, through lack of work, have been compelled to fight in armies for food. Today, China is practically at peace with the exception of bandit bands still seeking food and property through raids. As has been aptly remarked, a large number of Chinese are forced to 'loot to live.'"

Senator Pittman has put forward the above facts and arguments in favor of making a huge silver loan to China. The Senate took no action on this proposal in the absence of any intimation from China but, as previously reported, the Senate did pass a resolution calling on President Hoover to call, if considered necessary, an international conference to study the whole subject of silver.

How the World Suffers from Silver Debacle

Rene Leon, in the course of an article on "Great Britain and the Silver Slump" in the New York *Herald Tribune* says: "One of the chief sufferers of the silver debacle is Great Britain, the world banker, the free trader, whose ships sail the seven seas; the other is the United States, the mass producer, whose industrial machinery is geared up to world markets and whose price level is so high as to render readjustment almost tragic to its people. Yet England is the great deflationist because lack of foresight caused her to adopt the Indian financial policy of 1926, which fixed the rupee at 18 pence against its pre-war value of 16 pence.

"With silver below 30 cents, the Chinese can no longer import. On the contrary, if they are to exist they must export, and export they will because they have cheap land and cheap labor, to which the British Indian policy has added cheap exchange. This combination defies competition; it will scale the highest tariff walls and make a reality of the once imaginary yellow peril. For all this we have to thank those short-sighted men whom the hazards of politics have cast in the high places which only men of vision should occupy. These men must answer to Great Britain for her sorry plight. It is because of them that economically China has gone the way of Russia, while the story of India is yet to be written."

Sir Arthur Salter's Inquiry on China's Economic Life

A contributor in the *Bulletin of International News*, (London, Feb. 26) discussing "The Price of Silver and the Trade of the East," after mentioning that the American plan to lend China silver would only accentuate the exchange difficulty and still further reduce the value of China's medium of exchange says: "Sounder and more practical recommendations than this may be expected to be the outcome of the inquiry which Sir Arthur Salter is to conduct into the effect on China's economic life of the general depression of trade, and his report will be awaited with as much interest in this country as in China itself."

Echo of Kidnapping Heard in Shanghai District Court

Judgment was reserved in the Shanghai District Court last week in the case in which two unemployed Chinese were arraigned on a charge of kidnapping Liu Yung-kuei, a wealthy Chinese merchant, at the entrance of Tsing Kung Lee Alleyway, off Avenue Edward VII, on the evening of September 19 last. Only one of the accused appeared in court, the other being seriously ill in the Police Hospital.

The accused said that he had been forced to take part in the kidnapping. When he learned what was on foot, he tried to leave but the other members of the gang prevented him and he was locked in a house in Boulevard de Montigny, where complainant was kept under guard.

Central Government to Make Grant to Wu Pei-fu

A telegram to the *Sin Wan Pao* from Nanking dated March 26 stated that the National Government has promised the representative of Wu Pei-fu, the ex-northern militarist, to grant a sum of $100,000 for the travelling expenses of the ex-general in his impending tour of the world, during which he intends to investigate world industrial enterprises. During recent months General Wu has been reduced to very straitened circumstances, virtually becoming a hanger-on dependent upon his friends, now in control of Szechuen province. He has accordingly decided to submit himself to the Government and it is stated that his offer will be accepted.

The Reformation of Chinese Dress

BY T. C YAO

COMPARED with European clothes, Chinese clothing may be described as comfortable because of its looseness, and popular because of its cheapness to manufacture. In reality, Chinese clothing is inconvenient for alert activities and out of touch with the modern taste. For present day activities it is unpractical and inadequate. We wear Chinese clothes so long and so loose-fitting that we have a bad habit of putting our hands clasped in the sleeves, bending our backs, walking slowly and irregularly, and in this manner our habits are adversely affected. By developing such bad habits, our breasts have remained undeveloped, our backs have become bent and our steps irregular, all of which are characteristics of our compatriots of the past. Indeed, it is a kind of invisible sickness which exists and expands so slowly that its injury to our physique and general appearance has hardly been noticed. In a word the Chinese dress is too feminine; it drains the manhood and masculinity of our fellow countrymen.

A century or more ago the life of our ancestors was so simple that one had sufficient time to walk slowly, to speak slowly, even to think slowly. Clasping one's hands in his sleeves, bending one's back, walking with a ridiculous air, all were incidental to a picturesque attitude of living loosely. Now, times are quite different; social circumstances have changed. We have to compete with people coming from various parts of the world. Therefore, our life is comparatively intensive, and we are too busy to be able to deal with things as tranquilly as our ancestors did.

Chinese clothes are especially deleterious to young boys and young girls; they make the bodies of our future generation suffer from unnatural pressure and as a result they can; not develop fully. This is the reason why many Chinese have the habitof slouching or walking irregularly.

Modern life is a struggle, and modern Chinese need the strongest of bodies; Chinese dress can not help us, so we should reform it at once.

Peter the Great cut the beards and the gowns of his nobles with a pair of shears; this is a good example for reforming old China. Our long dresses are just like those of the old Russians. For the sake both of practicality and elegance we should give them up promptly. It is possible that the social background and economic conditions in China will probably not permit us to reform Chinese dress according to the European style. And, for my part, European dress is not absolutely perfect. There is much inconvenience in putting on shirts, collars, neckties, etc. Foreign clothes are especially unsuitable for a hot country like the south of China. Consequently we ought to reform our dress in accord with our national wants. In myopinion, the so-called *Chung San Style* (中山裝), which the late Dr. Sun Yat San always wore, is a very good model for our new national dress, because it is elegant in appearance, suitable in practice and similar to that of European clothing and more easily to put on. And I hope that all our government officers and students will adopt this new dress and therefore set an example for the mass of the population to follow!

Universite de Paris, France, Feb. 24, 1931.

Accountant Sent to Prison for Transporting Morphine Pills

An accountant of the Dah Yue Transportation Co., 146 North Honan Road, was sentenced at the Shanghai District Court last week to a year's imprisonment and a fine of $3,000 for complicity in an attempt to transport a huge quantity of red pills through the International Settlement by motor truck. The total value of the consignment was between $18,000 and $20,000. A quantitative analysis showed that the pills each contained one per cent. of morphine, a trace of strychnine, 8.3 per cent. of caffeine and five per cent. of quinine alkaloid, eight pills being sufficient to make a medicinal dose of morphine.

Basket-ball and Foot-ball Meet at Peiping

The Hopei basket-ball and foot-ball meet commenced March 27 and is to continue for three weeks. Some 140 champions are participating in the meeting. Eight provinces and three cities, namely, Hopei, Honan, Shantung, Shansi, Laaoning, Suiyuan, Chahar and Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao are represented. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is serving as the honorary president of the meet.

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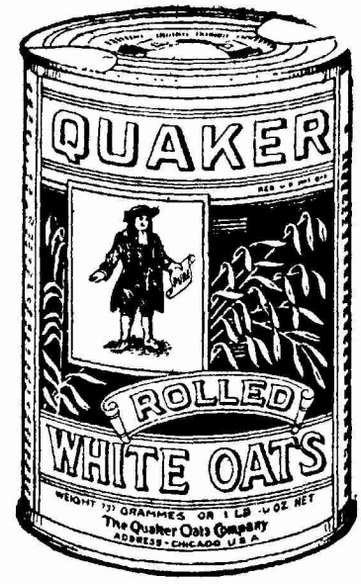

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Population of New Capital Mounts Rapidly

The population in the new National Capital at Nanking continues to grow rapidly, the report for February showing 585,027 people, an increase of 3,929 over the previous month.

Siam Will Also "Dump" Silver

According to a *Reuter* report from Bangkok, Siam, the Siamese Government has passed emergency legislation providing for the disposal of its silver currency, which amounts to 50,000,000 "ticals" or Siamese coins. The announcement stated that the country now has an ample gold reserve, upon which its currency is now based. The silver in the treasury will be sold to purchase gold for adding to the treasury reserve.

Would Convert Taiyuan Arsenal into Industrial Plant

The Shansi Provincial Party Headquarters has recommended the immediate conversion of the Taiyuan Arsenal into an industrial plant, the petition to the National Government on March 27 stating that this would remove a "bone of contention" from the hands of the military. It is claimed that the arsenal could easily be converted into a plant for the production of farm implements and for the manufacture of steel rails, and machinery, all of which are greatly needed in the district.

Further Consideration of New "Basic Industry" Plants

The Ministry of Industry announced on March 27 that a committee shortly will be appointed to make definite plans for the opening of five "basic-industry" plants to manufacture cotton and woolen textiles, salt and sugar refineries and a chemical works. The committee will be headed by Chen Chen-chun, head of the Ministry's industrial department and Hsu Shou-hsiang, chief technical expert.

New Commercial Area Designated in National Capital

The Capital Reconstruction Commission on March 25 decided upon the district wherein will be located the future commercial area of the city. It will consist of about 450 mow (one mow equivalent to 1|6 of an acre) and will be situated on North Chungshan Road between Hupeh and Honan roads. It will extend for about 100 meters on each side of the Chungshan road. The area will be devoted to modern shops and business houses.

China Branch of China Institute in America

The China Branch of the China Institute of America was formally organized in Shanghai on March 25 with Chang Kia-ngau of the Bank of China as chairman. Monthly meetings will be held, the administrative work being under the direction of Dr. Herman Liu of Shanghai College. Among the plans for the immediate future is the preparation of a traveling exhibit of Chinese pictures and art objects for American colleges and universities. Chief object will be to cultivate cultural relations between China and the United States.

Low Silver Causes Chinese Eggs to Swamp Japan Market

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo on March 26 stated that the import of Chinese eggs into Japan has continued to increase since January this year. The total import during January amounted to some 50,000 boxes (each box containing 360 eggs) valued at Y.298,000, which compared with the previous corresponding period showed a remarkable increase by 330 per cent. in volumes and 290 per cent. in values. In the circumstances, the domestic egg markets in the Tokyo and Osaka districts have been greatly threatened by the import of Chinese eggs which are better in quality and cheaper in prices than Japanese products. As there is every indication that the import of the Chinese products will continue, granting that the exchange rates remain for the time as at present, it is foreshadowed that the situation will adversely affect Japanese producers.

Manchurian Railway Conference to Open on April 15

The Sino-Japanese conference dealing with railway problems in Manchuria will open formally on April 15, according to a *Kuomin* report from Shenyang (Mukden) on March 24. The Chinese delegation will be headed by Kao Chi-yi, managing director of the Peiping-Mukden line and will include one representative from each of the Chinese Manchurian lines as follows, Kirin-Changchun, Ssupingkhai-Taonan, Taonan-Anganchi, Peiping-Liaoning, Kirin-Hailung and Kirin-Tunghua.

Increased Revenues on Railways

Since the enforcement of the revised passengr and freight rates on March 16, a substantial increase in the income of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways is reported. It is learned that the average daily receipts on the Shanghai-Nanking Railways total $40,000, which is an increase of nearly $10,000. On the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line the income has increased by one-third, the Administration receiving over $20,000 daily. The Railway Authorities estimate that if the increases keep up, the annual revenue of th Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways for 1931 may reach $15,000,000 and $8,000,000 respectively.

Nanking Would Develop Oil, Gold, Copper and Coal Mines

A Kuomin message from Nanking on March 26 stated that steps are to be taken shortly by the Government for the development of Petroleum, Gold Copper and Coal mines in the country. At the regular meeting of the Central Political Council held yesterday under the chairmanship of President Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, submitted a comprehensive plan for the opening of new Oil, Gold, Copper and Coal mines in China and requested that adequate appropriations be assigned for the early realization of the program.

A resolution was finally adopted approving the plan and referring the same to the Executive Yuan for appropriate action.

China Needs Peace Not Loans Says Sir Ernest Thompson

According to a dispatch from London which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* ou Sunday, March 29, the British Economic Mission, which recently returned to England from several months in the Far East, had expressed official satisfaction with the results of its visit to China. Sir Ernest Thompson, chairman of the Mission, was quoted as saying that China "needed peace and not loans." Members of the Mission were also of the opinion that a silver loan "would not be of the slightest assistance in the stabilization of silver." They also were of opinion that British trade should be placed on a competitive basis in the Far East.

Railway Through Traffic Meeting Held in Nanking

The fifteenth through traffic conference of the Government railways which opened in Nanking on March 24 with Lien Shing-hai of the Ministry of Railways in the chair, adopted the following resolutions:

1. The seven North-eastern railways, namely, the Ssupingkai-Taonan, Kirin-Changchun, Taonan-Anganchi, Tsitsihar-Keshan, Shenyang-Hailung, Kirin-Hailung, and Kirin-Tunghua Railways, should join in providing Through Traffic service.
2. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company be invited to link up with the through railway service; and that ships belonging to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company should call at Tsingtao.
3. A railway guide describing through transportation facilities be printed both in Chinese and English.
4. A schedule of passenger fares be printed semi-annually.
5. The various stations of the different Railways be instructed to provide every facility for the smooth running of through traffic service.
6. The nex Through Traffic Conference to be held at Tsingtao next year.

上海會計師公會會員

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

Cathay Land Co. Ltd. Helds Annual Meeting

The Cathay Land Co., Ltd., held its annual meeting in Shanghai last week. C. H. Arnhold, the chairman, stated that the accounts showed a profit of Tls. 353,870.76 for the year. A dividend of a total of eight per cent was authorized. Mr. Arnhold stated that the company has continued its policy of developing its undeveloped properties. Twenty-eight new houses had been erected on Verdun Terrace Estate, all of which were let before completion, and a further eight houses are in course of erection. On the North Szechuen Road property 13 flats and 11 shops had been erected, also an apartment house comprising 40 flats and eight shops, all of which have in the meantime been fully occupied. The company had also acquired 64 mow of the Ezra Estate, stretching from Avenue Joffre to Rue Lafayette.

British Boxer Refund for Huai Valley Reclamation

The Huai Valley Conservancy Board has decided to proceed immediately with the first stage of the Huai Valley Reclamation Project, which will consist of relieving the high-water pressure on the Huai river by the construction of an outlet to the Yangtsze river. An inspection of the entire course of the Huai river will be made at once by Chuang Sung-fu, assistant chairman of the board and Hsu Shih-ying, chairman of the general relief committee. To cover the expense of the first stage of the work an arrangement will be made with the Yellow River Conservancy Board, Kwangtung River Conservancy Board and the National Reconstruction Commission, for a joint loan on the security of the British share of the Boxer refund, the total amount of which is about £11,000,000.

Increased Prices for China-Made Cigarettes

According to a report in the *Chinese Economic Bulletin*, the price of home-manufactured cigarettes in Peiping has greatly increased recently. This is said to be due to the new tobacco-tax enforced by the Ministry of Finance since February 1, which changes the former seven-grade tobacco-tax into a three-grade system. Home-manufactured cigarettes, owing to this change, are now subject to a higher tax, and in consequence the price of all brands has been raised accordingly. It is reported that foreign-made cigarettes have to pay a reduced tax under the new arrangement, their prices being therefore lower than the home-manufactured cigarettes. Under the new tax schedule, home-manufactured cigarettes of inferior quality are listed in the second or third class, and pay a tax which is much higher than that of fifth sixth or seventh class under the former seven-grade system. It is feared that sales of home-made cigarettes will be reduced by the new tobacco-tax schedule.

Subjects Considered at the Sino-Japanese Traffic Conference

According to a report of the Ministry of Railways on March 26 the following subjects were introduced by the Chinese delegates at the Sino-Japanese through-traffic conference which opened in Tokyo on March 27, under the presidency of Mr. Kubota, chief of the Communications Bureau of the Japanese Government.

1. Rectification of the names of the Chinese Railways, stations and districts appearing in the various agreements or measures.
2. Cancellation of Art. 18 of the Sino-Japanese agreement regarding cooperation in the transportation of parcels; said article being in conflict with Art. 4 of the same agreement.
3. Conclusion of an agreement providing for the adoption of uniform measures regarding reductions in charges for group tickets.
4. Use of the Chinese, English and Japanese languages on the printed tickets in order to avoid misunderstadings.
5. Adoption of measures providing for the return of group tickets for the convenience of travellers.
6. Discontinuation of the Through Traffic Service at the Hsinmin Station (Manchuria); the volume of business being too small to warrant the maintenance of the Service.

It is learned that in addition to the above proposals, others—6 from the Japanese Railway Office, 1 from Korea, and 3 from the South Manchurian Railway Co.—will also be brought up at the Conference.

China Dissatisfied With Methods of Japanese Boxer Refund

Upon the recommendation of Dr. C. T. Wang the Central Political Council on March 26 appointed a joint committee composed of members of the Ministers of Education and Foreign Affairs to make a study of the controversy which has developed between the Chinese and Japanese Governments arising out of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Agreement for the application of the Boxer Indemnity Refund. The Committee shall submit, within three months, a full report on the results of their studies to the Government. To facilitate the formulation of satisfactory measures, the Committee will be permitted to unofficially invite the opinions and views of leading Japanese officials and citizens. It is learned that the proposal was made by the Foreign Minister upon the recommendation of Mr. Wang Yugpano, Legation Minister at Tokyo. In view of the fact that most of the provisions in the Cultural Agreement were unfavorable to China a revision was urged by the Ministry of Education and was latter referred by the Central Political Council to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Despite the repeated efforts of the Foreign Ministry negotiations have hitherto failed to bring about any satisfactory settlement. It is reported that a similar committee will be appointed by the Japanese Government.

Dr. C. C. Wu States China's Attitude on Foreign Loans

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, in an address at Hartford, Connecticut on March 26 outlined Chinese policy in respect to foreign investments. According to a report by the *United Press*, Dr. Wu outlined in detail the vast problem confronting China as she proceeds to the task of constructing railways and highways, waterways and steel works. "China is facing her problems," said Dr. Wu. "She has modestly launched city planning projects. She is seeking to rehabilitate her present railways, to build new ones, to construct highways, encourage aerial development and build new industries. Foreign capital is welcomed in China—but with safeguards to the Chinese. These safeguards are made necessary because in the matter of receiving foreign loans and in welcoming foreign capital China has in the past had some very unhappy experiences." Dr. Wu said that China will, in the future, scrutinize all agreements providing for investment of foreign capital within her boundaries and providing for extension of foreign loans to her. She will, Dr. Wu said, eliminate from future agreements all possibility of political domination and economic exploitation. "Subject to this sort of understanding," Dr. Wu continued, "we are ready to offer terms which will bring generous profit to foreign investors."

Chicago City Planner Coming to Advise China

A report in the *Chicago Tribune* on Feb. 22 stated that Jacob L. Crane Jr., nationally known city planner and a resident of Highland Park, Illinois, has been called to China and soviet Russia to show the Chinese and the Slavs how to lay out model cities along American lines. Mr. Crane, who has been active in town planning and zoning throughout Chicagoland, as well as in distant American cities, left Chicago for the far east on Feb. 24. On his way to China Mr. Crane will spend a few days with city planning and real estate authorities in Tokyo. His most conspicuous bit of Chinese work will be consultation on the city planning of Canton and also on a new seaport and town site. This latter project is one item in the ambitious program for the development of China as outlined ten years ago by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first president of the Chinese republic. From China Mr. Crane will proceed to Russia, where soviet authorities have invited him to come and advise on technical policies connected with city planning and state planning. Several new cities are being laid out and built in Russia and the supreme economic council there has control over state planning, city planning and rural planning, which are being prosecuted vigorously in coordination with the five year plan. As with industrial production itself, the soviets are desirous of adopting the best American city planning and city building principles. On his way home from Moscow Mr. Crane will be a delegate to the International City Planning congress in Berlin the first of June.

New Weight and Measure Law Effective on July 1

Wang Shao-li, member of the executive committee of the Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, announced on March 26 that the new law providing for the adoption of a new system of weights and measures based on the matric system would be put in operation in the Shanghai district on July 1. The following measures were adopted as a means of facilitating the adoption of the new system.

1. The various industrial and commercial Guilds should estimate and report to the Weights and Measures Bureau the number of new instruments required.
2. A revision of prices be made in terms of the new weights and measures.
3. The factories for the manufacture of the new weighing and measuring instruments should be called upon to supply the requisite number of new instruments before July 1.

The unit of weight is one Kung-Chin, equivalent to 1 Kilo-gram; the unit of length is one Kung-Chih, equivalent to 1 Meter; and the unit of volume, one Kung-Sheng, equivalent to 1 Liter (1000 c.c.).

Shanghai Continues Good Market for Leather Belting

The Shanghai market for leather belting in 1930, according to a report of U. S. Trade Commissioner, Harold D. Robinson, was about on a par with that in 1929 and 1928. The quantities imported increased somewhat over those in 1929, but the values were about the same, as the result of price decreases in the United States. Imports from October, 1928, to September, 1929, were valued at 848,522 haikwan taels (the value of the haikwan tael for the entire year 1929 averaged $0,645), as compared with 979,214 haikwan taels (average value in whole year 1930, $0,467) for the period October, 1929, to September, 1930. The United States continues to be the largest supplier of leather belting to this market—to the value of 328,076 haikwan taels in the October, 1929—September, 1930, period, against 342.973 haikwan taels in the previous 12 months—and most of this trade is in the hands of two American producers, both of whom have stocks in China from which they can make delivery. Great Britain continues to be the second largest supplier—contributing 310,168 and 230,072 haikwan taels in the respective periods—with Germany third. The English belting manufacturers all operate in this market through large British engineering import companies, which are in a position to supply belting from stocks.

Throughout the year various industrial plants in Shanghai operated normally. Cotton and flour mills continue to be the largest users of belting. Large quantities of leather belting from Shanghai stocks were supplied to Mukden, Shansi, and Shanghai arsenals. The shipyards, iron foundries and other industrial plants in these sections were also responsible for an increase in sales. Indent trade was limited, owing to the fact that buyers in China would rather pay more for Shanghai stocks than risk placing an order and having exchange become unfavorable while the order is going through. The outlook for leather belting is good and importers are inclined to think that their business will increase. This optimistic outlook is the result of a tendency to increase the number of manufacturing plants in Shanghai, as a result of the new import duties, which will encourage domestic industries.

Shanghai Council Spent Tls. 50,000,000 on New Building in 1930

Outstanding works carried out by the public works department of the Shanghai Municipal Council during the year 1930, it is disclosed in the annual report, included reconstruction in concrete of the Yuhang Road bridge over Hongkew Creek, construction in concrete of Meichow bridge over Chong Dong Pang, construction in concrete of Thorne Road bridge and Chekao Road bridge over Saw Gin Kiang, extensions to Bubbling Well fire station, a new fire station on West Soochow and Ichang Foads, a new police station, a new fire station on West Soochow and Ichang Roads, a new police station at Yulin and Wetmore Roads, seven storied block of flats for Japanese at Hongkew police station, and a hospital for police on Ward Road.

Other important works completed or being completed includes work at the Ward Road, jail, comprising three cell blocks of 460 cells each, workshop block, extension to laundry and kitchen block and hospital; new markets

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In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JAMES WALTER LOWRIE, Deceased	Cause No. 3338 Special Proceedings No. 47 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES WALTER LOWRIE, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Sept. 28, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES M. MYERS,
c/o Associated Mission,
Treasurers,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
20 March 1931

In the United States Court for China

MARIAN MANOLOS LITTLEJOHN
Plaintiff.
vs.
CARL LAWRENCE LITTLEJOHN,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3340
Civil No. 1478
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 23, 1931.
L T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is application for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein, by her attorney, has this 21st day of March, 1931, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 21st day of March, 1931, the summons for the Defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears form the files of this case that on the 20th day of March 1931, MARIAN MANOLOS LITTLEJOHN, the Plaintiff herein, filed an Affidavit to the effect that the Defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 20th day of March, 1931.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 23rd day of March, 1931, ORDERED that service upon the Defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 11th day of April, 1931, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:
MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

56-204

in Foochow Road and Peking Road and an additional floor to the Pingliang Road market, Penang Road house refuse incinerator foundations, 14 public comfort stations, store sheds and offices at Gordon and Wuchow Road public works depots, hostel for Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, extension to Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese and extensions and alterations to Public School, for Chinese, Haskell Road.

Building activity, the report states, continued unbated in the International Settlement throughout the year and new high records have been established. The estimated value of buildings for which building permits were issued during the year was ₮46,633,800. In addition to this value, minor work is estimated at ₮2,000,000.

As the municipal building program was also a large one, a total value of ₮50,000,000 for all building work commenced during 1930, may he taken as a close approximation to the actual cost, the comparative value for 1929, the next highest year, $27,000,000.

While the building activity of 1930 is without parallel in the history of the Settlement, it is believed by C. Harpur, commissioner of public works, that, owing to the decline in the value of silver and the consequent increase in the cost of construction, the actual volume of work embarked upon in 1930 exceeds that of 1929 by from 30 to 35 percent, so that ₮10,000,000 represents in round figures the increased cost of building construction.

Permits were issued for 6,818 Chinese house and shops, 327 foreign residences, 3 hotels, 5 apartment buildings, 35 office buildings, 298 foreign stores, 6 theaters, 6 schools, 3 cotton mills, 24 factories, 64 godowns 1 hospital, 3 telephone exchanges and 1,002 other structures, the total being 8,595.

Nanking Designates Proposed Use of Remitted Boxer Funds

The Central Political Council at Nanking on March 26 adopted the following proposals governing the disposal of the Boxer Funds which have been remitted to China by various countries,

1. Earmarking of 2|3rds of the total Russian Boxer Indemnity Refund for the completion of the Lung-Hai Railway (submitted by Minister Sun Fo.)
2. Earmarking of a portion out of 2|3rds of the total balance of the Italian Boxer Indemnity Refund to make up the deficit for the completion of the Lung-Hai Railway (submitted by Mr. Sun Fo.)
3. Appropriation of an annual sum of $500,000 from the interest of the British Indemity Refund and the balance of the Russian Indemnity Refund to serve as the Sinking Fund for the issue of a $10 million Educational and Cultural Development Loan (submitted by Tsai Yuan-pei, Chu Chia-hua, Tai Chi-tao, Wu Chih-hui and Li Shih-tseng).
4. Earmarking of 1|3rd each of the undisposed portion of the Russian and Italian Indemnity Refunds as the Sinking Fund for the issue of a Capital Reconstruction Loan to meet the requisite construction expenses (submitted by Members H. H. Kung, Sun Fo and Liu Chi-wen.)
5. A report submitted by the Executive Yuan relative to its investigation into the measures concerning the payment of interest by enterprises making use of the Boxer Indemnity Refund.

A proposal submitted by Minister H. H. Kung to definitely earmark the balance of the British and Russian Indemnitiy Refunds for the development of industries in the country was also incorporated for deliberation with the aforesaid Report.

After lengthy discussion, a resolution was passed adopting the following measures as recommended by the Committtee in their joint Report:

(A). *Relative to Interest Payments*: Enterprises making use of Boxer Indemnity Refunds shall be required to pay Interest at the rate of 5 per cent., which revenue shall be applied by the Government to educational and cultural work. Enterprises which are in themselves of a productive nature shall bear the responsibility of meeting the requisite interest payments. Those which are in nature non-productive or are temporarily non-productive shall be taken care of by the National Treasury.

B. *Relative to Use of the Boxer Refunds*: A special Committee be organized by the various Government organs concerned under the auspices of the Executive Yuan to devise adequate measures by which the Refunds are to be employed for various enterprises. When formulated, they should be submitted to the Government for approval so that the Ministry of Finance may be instructed to issue public loans, the proceeds of which shall accordingly to allotted to the enterprises concerned.

Who's Who in China

Zai-ziang Zee, scientist and government official; born at Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1882; received his Chinese classical education under private tutelage at home and passed the prefectual competitive examination in 1898 with Hsiu Tsai degree (Bachelor of Chinese Literature); studied English at St John's College, Shanghai, graduating in 1904; taught in Nanyang High School for two years and won a Government scholarship from Kiangsu province by competitive examination; entered Yale University, New Haven, U S.A., in the fall of 1906 and was graduated in 1909 with Ph. B. degree specializing in chemistry; after one year's advanced research on pyrimidines, he returned to China in 1910 to serve as director of studies in the National Academy, Woosung, Shanghai; edited a number of scientific text-books both in English and in Chinese (most of which were published by the Commercial Press), 1911-13; served as government assayer in the department of the Ministry of Finance, Peking, 1914-15; joined the faculty of the College of Yale-in-China, in Changhsa, as head of the chemistry department in 1916 and continued to serve in the College for 11 years, two of which were spent in America for advanced study as a research fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation; while in America, he took up China wood oil and Chinese lacquer-oil varnishes as his special study and received Ph D. degree in Chemical Engineering from Columbia University in 1925; professor in the Central University Nanking, 1927; when the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor was organised in 1928, he was appointed a, technical expert and concurrently director of the department of industry; in these capacities, he sets himself to work on the standarization and unification of Weights and Measures and recommended the so-called "1-2-3 System" which is now adopted by the National Government (the "1-2-3 System" is so-called because 1 litter is taken as the unit of volume, ½ kilogram, as the unit of weight and 1/3 meter, as the unit of measure); promoted director of the technical department of the same Ministry in May, 1929 and concurrently served as director of the Central Industrial Laboratory, Nanking, in June, 1929; when the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor were amalgamated into the Ministry of Industries in Dec. 1930, he was re-appointed director of the technical department which position he now holds; author of "The Influence of Concentration, Temperature and Humidity on the Drying of Chinese Lacquor-Oil Varnishes" "Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Theoretical and Practical;" and several text-books; editor of the New Sciences Series and co-editor of the English-Chinese Standard Dictionary (Webster's); member of the Sigma XI Honorary Society, American Chemical Society, Chinese Science Society, Chinese Engineering Society, the Chinese Society of Chemical Engineers and other technical institutions; address: Technical Department, Ministry of Industries, Nanking.

Zai-ziang Zee (Hsu Shan-hsiang)
徐善祥

In The United States Court for China

In re.
Annual Statement
of the
Great Western Riding Academy

Domestic Corporation No. 152
ANNUAL STATEMENT
Filed at Shanghai, China, this 23rd day of March 1931.
L. T. Kenake
Asst, Clerk.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN RIDING ACADEMY AS OF DEC. 31, 1930.

The corporation is organized and existing under an Act of Congress of March 2, 1908.

The officers of the Company are:

President	W. R. Rice
Vice-President	Chester Fritz
Secretary	N. F. Allman
Treasurer	N. F. Allman
Manager	V. Kniazeff

The actual cash value of its property is Mex.$49,613.02.

Its location is in the International Settlement, Shanghai, China.

The actual paid up capital is M.$40,000.00.

The number of shares of capital stock is 4,000.

The amount paid in on each share of stock is M $10.00.

The debts and liabilities are M.$2,000.00, the same representing current accounts payable and are therefore unsecured.

No salaries are paid to officers except to the Manager in the sum of M.$2,400.00 per annum.

N. F. Allman — *Secretary & Treasurer*
W. R. Rice — *President.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION IN CHINA
CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI } SS

The affiants, W. R. Rice and N. F. Allman, being first duly sworn, depose and say: That they are the President and Secretary & Treasurer, respectively of the Great Western Riding Academy; that as such they have signed the foregoing statement; that they know the facts stated therein and that the same are true to the best of their knowledge, information and belief.

N. F. Allman — *Secretary & Treasurer.*
W. R. Rice — *President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of March 1931.

L. T. Kenake
Assistant Clerk of The United States Court for China

Men and Events

Don Ramon Fernandez, leading steamship magnate and newspaper publisher in Manila, is a visitor in Shanghai.

The death occurred at Harbin March 28 at the age of 75 of Metroplitan Methodius, head of the Orthodox Church in that city.

Miss Wang Tsz-hai, a Chinese woman journalist, gave her impressions on Englishmen in a recent issue of the London *Star*.

The Department of Journalism of Yenching University at Peiping, is holding its first annual "journalism week" April 1 to 4.

G. H. Lynott, representative of the American Bank Note Company, is seriously ill at the Country Hospital, suffering from pneumonia.

According to a *Rengo* report, 112,834,000 pounds of foreign-style paper were produced in Japan during February, practically the same quantity as during February, 1930.

Miss Beulah Chang, who has been principal of the Mary Farnham School at Shanghai, has been awarded a fellowship at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Sherman H. M. Chang, graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania, is the author of a new book entitled "The Marxian Theory of the State."

Dr. John Aydelotte of Tientsin was among the 350 physicians who received fellowships at the American College of Physicians, Baltimore, Md., March 25.

Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, the founder of the Independent Catholic Church of the Philippine Islands, passed through Shanghai during the week enroute to the United States.

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, April 3, 4, and 6, on account of the Easter holidays.

Frank W. Lee, Jr., son of the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, has entered Purdue University, Purdue, Ind., where he will study electrical engineering.

James L. Butts, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News* in China for the past six years, will depart from Peiping April 8 for Yokohama, *en route* to San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. Butts.

General Hsi Chin-chun, a Fengtien nominee, according to Peiping reports is shortly to be appointed Chairman of Suaiyuan Province in place of General Li Pai-chi, who was appointed by Marshal Yen Hsi-shan.

Mr. and Mrs. U. Y. Yen and daughter recently arrived in Shanghai from Peiping. They are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Koo. Mrs. Yen is a native of Java and has lived in Europe most of her life.

As a result of heavy rains, parts of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway were flooded March 26, causing damage to the tracks between Paichipao and Yaoyangho stations, southern Liaoning, and delaying traffic.

R. T. Peyton-Griffin of the editorial staff of the *North China Daily News* addressed the American Association of University Women on the "History of Journalism," in the Y. W. C. A rooms, Shanghai, March 26.

Franklin Huang, student at Columbia University, has translated the Broadway musical comedy, "Meet My Sister," into the Chinese language and plans to have it produced in a Chinese theater at Peiping.

A Moscow telegram states that the Soviet government has decided to improve and increase the official information service abroad and to station special Commercial Attaches at the chief diplomatic posts in foreign countries.

Mr. and Mrs. John Alden Carpenter, of Chicago, are due in Peiping shortly from Japan. Mr. Carpenter is a composer of ballet music and is well-known in America. He was decorated in 1921 with the Legion of Honor.

Sir Arthur Salter, director of the Economic Department of the League of Nations who has been visiting China to investigate the economic conditions of this country, was scheduled to start on his turn to Geneva during this week.

J. E. Swan, of Swan, Culbertson and Fritz, returned to Shanghai last week after having assisted in opening a branch of his firm in Tokyo under the name of Swan, Devin & Co. The Japan office is under the direction of Ray Devin.

Dr. Warner, a noted scholar of Buddhism and Professor of Far Eastern Affairs of Harvard University, arrived in Japan, March 30, from Honolulu. Dr. Warner is making a study of Oriental arts and will later come to China.

Shoichi Nakayama, the first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in London, has been appointed first secretary at Peiping. Chuichi Ohashi, first secretary of the Japanese Legation in Peiping, has been appointed Consul General in Harbin.

Roy Chapman Andrews, the noted explorer, sailed for the Far East from San Francisco on the Dollar liner *President Grant* March 26. He will proceed to Peiping where he will complete plans for a new scientific expedition.

Dr. Charles J. Fox, editor of the *North China Star* (Tientsin) arrived during the week in Shanghai from a visit to the United States. Dr. Fox was a passenger by the *President Polk* and remained in Shanghai for several days before proceeding north.

Dr. Hannah Hu, graduate of the department of medicine of Syracuse University, has been appointed an interne at the Women's Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. Her father, Dr. C. P. Hu is professor of German at Kwang Hwa University, Shanghai.

Japan's foreign trade for February was valued at Yen 198,443,000 as against Yen 292,172,000 for the previous corresponding period, according to statistics published in Tokyo, March 25. Exports amounted to Yen 93,421,000 and imports to Yen 105,022,000.

The Anglo-French Land Investment Company at its meeting in Shanghai March 31 voted a final dividend of Tls. 6 per share, making 10 percent for the year, and a bonus of Tls. 2 per share. It was decided to place Tls. 150,000 to depreciation and renewals.

Dr. G. H. Pearson and Dr. J. Willoughby, of the Wesleyan Mission in Central China, recently passed through Shanghai on their way to Changsha. Dr. Willoughby is a newcomer to the mission. Mrs. Pearson is remaining in England for the present.

S. H. Loh, sales manager of the China Scientific Instrument Company of Shanghai, who has been connected with the Bausch-Lomb Company of Rochester, N. Y., and the Leeds-Northrup Company of Philadelphia, where he has been studying conditions, will return to China shortly.

A recent telegram from Nanking in the *Sin Wan Pao* intimated that the as a result of the recent conversations between Dr. C. T. Wang and the British Minister, Mr. Lampson, the ban ordered by the Straits Settlements government on the Kuomintang may be lifted at an early date.

General Chang Hsueh-ming, who was recently appointed Mayor of Tientsin, but declined to take up the post, has finally agreed to accept it. The new Mayor, who is a brother of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, has in the meantime proceeded to Tientsin and assumed the duties of his office.

General Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister at Berlin, who has been granted leave of absence, stopped over in Moscow, where he met Mo Te-hui, plenipotentiary to the Sino-Soviet Conference, before resuming his journey to China. The latter with his suite arrived in Moscow March 28.

Pedro Leao Velloso, the new Brazilian Minister, presented his credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking March 27. He was introduced by Dr. C. T. Wang. During the interview Mr. Velloso said that "Brazil is happy to maintain very old and unalterable friendly relations with China.

The Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery, in Pao Shan Road, Chapei, in its report for 1930 records that during the year 36,130 dead bodies were collected, of which 34,818 were infants. The same organization maintains the Pao Shan hospital in Chapei, which handled 52,325 cases during the year.

Judge Zung in the Shanghai District Court last week sentenced a coolie to six months imprisonment for stealing four packets of playing cards from 169 Thibet Road. The Judge ordered the confiscation of the playing cards and said, in reply to Inspector Hall, that playing cards were not allowed to be sold.

W. K. Kellogg, Chairman of the Board of the Kellogg Company, leading manufacturs of cereal foods in the United States, announced recently that advertising plans for 1931 call for the largest expenditures in the Company's history. He stressed the point that the Company has been built up largely by advertising.

J. K. Choy has been appointed Commissioner of Finance for the Greater Shanghai Municipality to succeed Tang Nai-kiang, who resigned because of ill health. Mr. Choy was formerly managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways and until lately mayor of Hangchow.

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The Japanese East Asia Company, extensively interested in Korean and Manchurian development, has dicharged 177 employes because of the business depression.

C. F. Cress, manager of General Motors, China, Inc., at Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Cress departed for the United States on home leave this week. They are traveling by way of India and Europe.

The latest census report compiled by the Hankow Municipal Bureau of Public Safety shows that the population of Hankow in February was 738,169; of whom 453,574 are males and 284,595 females.

Compulsory registration of births and deaths in Shanghai, under penalty of heavy fines, is ordered in a joint announcement issued during the week by the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureaux of Public Health and Public Safety.

It is reported that the Panchen Lama has left Mongolia on his way the Capital. General Wu Te-cheng, member of the C.E.C. in Shenyang, has been appointed specal Commissioner to escort the visitor to Nanking from the North.

Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan, is reported ill at Maoshan, in the vicinity of the Capital. President Chiang Kai-shek has sent Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Public Health Administration of the Ministry of Interior, to visit Mr. Tai.

What is stated to be the largest land deal ever put through in Shanghai was handled by the China Realty Company last week when a 300-mcw plot on the Whangpoo waterfront in the Eastern District was sold to purchasers whose names are for the present withheld. The purchase price is given as Tls. 5,000,000.

Jack T. Young, Chinese student in the United States who accompanied the Roosevelt Expedition into Yunnan and Tibet two years ago, will join another scientific expedition, known as the Taylor Expedition into the South Seas which is scheduled to depart from the United States this summer. Mr. Young is a native of Hankow.

A sum of approximately Gold $90,000 has become available for borrowing by Chinese who served in the American Navy or Army, as the result of the recently enacted Adjusted Compensation law. The Chinese in question served either in the Spanish-American war or the World War, mostly as cooks and "boys" for the officers.

Dr. George Amos Dorsey, famous anthropologist and journalist, died in New York City, March 30 at the ago of 63. Dr. Dorsey had visited in China and Japan as well as many other parts of the world and for a time he was a member of the editorial staff of the *Chicago Tribune*, for which newspaper he made a study of political conditions in China.

Stirling Fessenden, who for the past few years has held the post of director general of the Shanghai Municipal Council, became secretary general of the Council on April 1. The decision to change the name of director general to secretary general was made following the recommendations of the Salaries Commission, which was headed by A. C. Clear.

Both in the French Settlement and in the Chinese-controlled areas of Shanghai raids were made during the week on various opium smoking and selling establishments which were designated by name and location in a series of articles on the opium question written by H. G. W. Woodhead and published in the Shanghai *Evening Post and Mercury*.

The death is reported in New York of Miss Eva Betzner, director of the international pageant of 1929. Miss Betzner came to Shanghai at the request of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. of China to direct the pageant "Within the Four Seas," produced under the auspices of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations.

In an editorial note on Soviet pencils printed in *The Review* March 21, in figuring out the selling price, "silver" cents were confused with "copper" cents. The price per piece actually works out at about one and-a-quarter American cents and not half a cent as stated. It may be mentioned in this connection that these Soviet pencils are sold in Shanghai by a British firm.

The New York *Times* Sunday Magazine on Feb. 1 was guilty of a "photographic" mistake when it printed a picture of Dr. C. Y. Yen, a student in the New York School of Social Work, in place of a picture of "Jimmy" Yen, the well known Chinese authority on mass-education. The picture appeared in connection with an article by Nathaniel Peffer, author of "China, the Collapse of a Civilization."

In the American Consular Court

For the District of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of JAMES JOSEPH MOYDEN, Deceased

Cause No. Special Proceedings No. 121

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES JOSEPH MOYDEN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 15, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
March 13, 1931

J. Ernest Black
American Vice Consul,
Shanghai.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re. Estate of JOHN BURL WRIGHT Deceased

Cause No. Special Proceeding No. 120

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN BURL WRIGHT, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 15, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
March 13, 1931

J. ERNEST BLACK,
American Vice Consul
Shanghai.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Vagabond Professor

A Journey to China or Things Which Are Seen by Arnold J. Toynbee, author of the Western Question in Turkey and Greece, published by Constance and Co. Ltd., London, price, 15 sh. net, 1931. pp. 342, with chronological diary and map of the route taken.

Of all the delegates who attended the third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto in November, 1929, there was one who not only dieted on statistics of Manchurian soya beans and discussed, unofficially, but seriously, the future prosperity of the Pacific nations but also left behind him a vagabond tale that leads one from London through Central Europe, the Balkans, Turkey, India, the South Sea Islands, China, Japan, Manchuria, and through snow-bound Siberia back to London. Being observations, impressions, written en voyage, "A Journey to China" is a compilation of many tales written at different times and published in American and English magazines, such as *Asia*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Nation* (London), etc. As a book, therefore, it lacks to a certain degree continuity and has repetitions in abundance. Except for these, it is an interesting travellogue, covering grounds that have been seldom covered. Especially interesting are those parts which deal with his (or rather their, for he was accompanied by his wife and children) successful adventure in a "New Ford" (we are constantly reminded that the learned professor has a *new* not an old Ford!) between Munich and Constantinople. More informative than interesting are his accounts of Turkey which he was revisiting. More casual than informative are his impressions of the Far East, and especially the New Capital of the New China, and the force that has been behind the Kuomintang and is still driving it forth.

The author admired the "coolheadedness and restrained vitality" of President Chiang Kai-shek and "intellectual driving power and workmanlike modesty" of Finance Minister Soong. He came away with a high opinion of certain individuals in high places. "As for my opinion of the Kuomintang Party—the authority in whose name these individuals exercise their power—about that I am not so sure." And this because he had an unfortunately unenlightening conversation with "a prominent Party member" at Nanking. It may have been due to incorrect interpretation; it may have been due to the author's incorrect understanding of the conversation; or it may have been due to the inability of the "prominent Party member" to express his thoughts clearly and correctly in a foreign tongue, the reviewer will never know. Nevertheless, he reproduces the recorded conversation—recorded by the author himself—with the hope that the erstwhile interviewers may find a better medium to reach a better understanding. For his part, he is not no sure that any responsible person either in the Party or in the Government will bluntly tell a foreign guest what is said to have been told.

"I entered into conversation with my Party man at Nanking, and in the course of our talk about the political situation of the moment I threw out the suggestion that in the competition between rival Governments and parties and war-lords in China, the ultimate victory would fall not to those who sought to impose unity by force but to those who sought to give the people the things that the people wanted deep down in their hearts. 'You are quite right,' said the Party man, brightly: 'we certainly ought to learn how to use the people. If we don't, we shall find our opponents using them against us!' Use the people! This too sorely tried, too tamely long suffering people, etc."

Thus, the professor went on to champion the cause of the Chinese people against their governors. It is regrettable that he jumps at conclusions without giving at least the benefit of doubt to the "Party member". Evidently, to one who understands Chinese,—to review, at any rate—it seems the real meaning would be "We certainly ought to secure the support of the people by satisfying their desires; otherwise our opponents will satisfy their desires and secure their support against us."

This is no defence; it is an explanation. A mere conversation seems too unimportant to deserve a controversial argument. Nevertheless, if one remembers that we are attempting to govern by the Party and to lead by the Party members, it is serious should a stranger carry away with him an erroneous impression—although a mere impression, all impressions being superficial and not necessarily correct.

The author, subtly and perhaps unconcsiously, revives in all his narratives of the Far East a sort of "China Peril." China, observes he, comes out to meet the traveller before he ever sets his feet on Chinese soil. Going by way of America, he is met in San Francisco. When by way of the Suez, he is met at numerous places, Indo-China, Siam, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements.

"I believe the Chinese will make themselves at home in Malaya . . . In fact, the chief monument of the British Empire there may be the creation of a nineteenth Chinese province . . ." When leaving by the North, he is seen off by them at the borderland of Manchuria, "China-fied" to the Nth degree where neither the Japanese nor the Russians will have a chance.

Throughout the whole book, one finds interesting history, philosophy, diary, and best of all humor. Out of the mass of details and petty incidents, one cannot fail to see looming large before one the following four Asiatic giants, all but one struggling to gain recognition in the international society, recognition as an equal: Japan, Russia, China, and Turkey. Though mere impressions gathered on a hurried trip, these are the very impressions, different in detail but invariably similar in essence, the majority of the passing foreigners receive from their train or hotel windows. A Turkey-equilibrium regained, proceeding successfully with construction. A Japan, efficient, industrialized, and powerful. A China, moaning from the wounds of the civil war and communist ravages, offering bright spots here and there, brighter in the Government personnel and material progress in Manchuria, and brightest of all in the never-ending force that seems to drive the people on, against ill-fortune and even disaster, to industry. A Russia—the Russia of the Trans-Siberian Railway and Moscow, with all the discomforts—including cold and hunger—that one experiences on that overland mis-managed railway, at the almost hotel-less Red Capital; with all the inhospitality of the proletarian ruling class; with all the mystery and awe that are the Kremlin.

In these and other strange countries though the writer was, he never failed to bring the reader back, by comparison, to some familiar spots either in the United States or England. Those comparisons, those day-dreams, carried him back to St. James's Park, Kentucky, Aldershot, Cincinnati, North Oxford, Devonshire, Ohio, Canterbury, Kent and others.

If one wants a light but enlightening travel book to read; especially if one wishes to see how a foreigner sees China, he will find one evening well spent with Professor Toynbee's tale. Had he only time to re-write all his articles in such a way so that one may be spared with repetitions and breaks, it would have added more charm to the already charming book.

C. K. YOUNG.

Another Analysis of India

The Power of India, by Michael Pym; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1930. 317 pages with appendix and bibliography.

India and China. How many books are written and read these days concerning the two Oriental countries, bound in spite of themselves to the wheel of progress. This last word, however, is defined differently by Orientals and by Occidentals. "India does not believe in the validity of western civilization. It does not believe in Western ethics or in Western standards—taken as a whole. It challenges the intolerance which conceives of a personal Deity creating, at his pleasure, a Chosen Race to inherit and rifle the earth, with the tolerance which sees no divinity anywhere, man as the supreme formation of matter, with the spiritual wisdom which realizes the limitations of the senses and of the intellect."

Michael Pym (who is a woman) has striven to present an un-biased view of India. She spent several years there and sought to know the land as a friend. Her attitude therefore is not primarily that of a critic. It would seem to the casual reader that she has been successful in her attempt. There are always two sides to every question. Michael Pym cannot have proved to the heart of every issue but she presents India's case and gives praise and censure as impartially as could be expected. All the "usual" questions are discussed; the caste system, British rule, religious issues home rule. One instance of marked bias is the author's aversion to Mahatma Gandhi, but she says "much as one dislikes Gandhi and his many insincerities, it would seem, possibly, partly owing to his influence that hand weaving and spinning have undergone something of a

renascence, so that now in India there are at least three million people engaged in this ancient occupation, supplying about twenty-five percent of the country's cotton requirements."

There is history, race, understanding, antipathy, sympathy and conjecture in this book. To the reader it will certainly bring the complexity of India's problem. India has never been a nation in the Western sense of the term. Perhaps, after a long series of books written from a sympathetic view-point we can some day hope to grasp the facts of those burning questions of the hour in the Indian peninsula.

In passing, there are a few interesting side-topics in the book. The author evidently believes in "malicious animal magnetism", a definition used by at least one Western religious sect. She makes the statement that "from Thibet today radiate, as those who really know are aware, currents of sheer evil." She thinks India is the land of drums. "Nowhere in the world is the use of drums understood as it is in India." We do not dispute this, but what of Africa's drums? We had supposed they led in importance.

One paragraph so aptly phrases China and Chinese pyschoanalytic powers that we quote it to remind ourselves how truly the Oriental can read the mind, temper and attitude of the Occidental. "Everything, in India, depends upon personality. No amount of pomp and show impresses the Indian if the central personality isn't convincing. This is a point all too often forgotten by the British in India. Indians know what you are thinking rather sooner than you do yourself; they know what you are rather better than you might perhaps always care to realize. They are quick to seize and to appreciate the fine points of every situation."

Michael Pym throws out a few rather startling statements concerning China where her accuracy might be questioned. The conclusion of her study of India is that as matter is always moulded by spirit so India will win in the long struggle. Indian power is spiritual and it influences all who seek to understand the land. The book would be more useful if there were an index where references might easily be found.

Feb. 9, 1931. G. B. S.

Indian Problems

Loyal India, a Survey of Seventy Years (1858-1928), by Percy Dumbell, M. A.; Richard R. Smith, Inc., New York, 1930. 246 pages with notes, bibliography and index. One map.

This is really a source book for students of Indian affairs. It seeks to indicate "in brief compass, how varied and how vast are the problems that confront those who are guiding the destinies of India and aiding her progress according to their several capacities." Mr Dumbell has never visited India. His association with the country has been through the Home Office.

The section headings of his volume show the scope of the book. These titles are The Royal Charter, The Indian Constitution, The Services, Education, British Policy in Respect of the Indian States, India and the Empire, India and the Late War. Students of these subjects will find here excellent material for a survey of Government's policies. The passages quoted are as a whole such as magnify the constructive work of the British and the desire for co-operation. Other phases of Indian control are ignored.

G. B. S.

Volume VI of the Nanking Government's Laws and Regulations will be published by the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai next week. Volume VI will contain:—Maritime Commercial Law, Maritime Commercial Trade Law, Merchant Shipping Act, Law Governing Factory Inspection, Factory Law, (Ordinance for Enforcement), Cinematograph Censorship Law, Law of Publications. Passport Regulations for Foreigners, Regulations Governing the Sale and Importation of Hypodermic Syringes and Needles.

The *National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, D. C.) for March contains a lengthy illustrated article dealing largely with the land and people of Chinese Turkestan. The article was written by Hellmut de Terra and is illustrated by photographs, many in colors, which were taken by W. Bosshard. According to the author, "The desert of Chinese Turkestan offers all the excitement of a giant grab-bag, for ruins of ancient cities and Buddhistic temples lie buried under a sea of sand, and trails worn by migrating races, pre-historic as well as historic, are waiting there to be discovered."

The CHINESE NATION

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Shanghai

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate of MARY ALICE KELLER. Deceased	Cause No. Special Proceedings No. 122 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MARY ALICE KELLER, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Sept. 15, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
March 13, 1931.

J. ERNEST BLACK
American Vice Consul
Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Last will & Testament of THOMAS ANDERSON, Deceased	Cause No. 3313 Special Proceedings No. 736 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS ANDERSON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 14, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
March 13, 1931.

ODA OYARU
c/o Schuhl & Lurton
141 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

Professor Dewey's Second Visit to China

BY HAN LIH WU 杭立武

THE news of Professor John Dewey's prospective second visit to China, which was announced by *the Central News Agency*, the middle of last month, cannot but bring to us who are interested in cultural matters a delight that is filled with hope. It will be remembered, Prof. Dewey visited China for the first time in the year 1919. Undisputedly, his visit, together with the subsequent visit of the Hon. Bertrand Russell in the year 1920, made clear marks in the history of the Chinese Ranaissance, if, indeed, the present era can be so called. Between the two, it must be remarked, the influence of Dr. Dewey was more evidently felt because what he taught was the positive and concrete philosophy of Pragmatism, while that of Russell's was the sophisticated philosophy of doubt and 'relativity.' This, I hasten to add, bears no suggestion whatever on the relative merit of the systems of philosophy which these two sages differently expound. As a matter of fact, I was once privileged to be under the tutorship of Mr. Russell at the British Philosophical Institute. But I am afraid to say that his philosophy, in the proper sense of the term, is more susceptible to the niceties of intellectual aristocrats than to the taste of the general public, as Dr. Dewey's philosophy is suited, which is plainly tainted by the social and political ideals of the American environment.

But the Prof. Dewey of to-day is quite different from the Prof. Dewey of ten years ago. The difference, which we would do well to note, is not in the philosophic teachings of Pragmatism, but in his center of attention. Then Prof. Dewey was mainly occupied with the "Reconstruction of Philosophy," that is, with the renunciation of all metaphysics and epistemology, and the expounding of his Pragmatic theory. The other field besides philosophy in which he was interested, was the application of Pragmatism to education. His "Democracy and Education," published in a world whence orthodoxical education held absolute sway, finds his Pragmatism in full expression. It was immediately received and inspired in that field a long stream of fruitful experimental works, both theoretical and practical.

Influence Largely Academic

But, it must be said, that hitherto Dr. Dewey's influence was still largely of an academic nature. In the more lively field of politics, or, more broadly, in the whole social sphere, his potentialities have only began to enfold. What he preached in his "Reconstruction in Philosophy," "that the task of future philosophy is to clarify men's ideas as to the social and moral strifes of their own day;" he was yet to exemplify in word as well as in deed. This change of front, or better, of emphasis, on his part, may be arbitrarily put at the time with the publication of his "Human Nature and Conduct" in 1922. Since then Prof. Dewey has thrown his influence almost wholly to social and political betterment.

In relation to social policies, it may briefly be stated, Prof. Dewey has since stood unrevocably for the protection of the interests of labor, devoted to the great cause of social justice. Through the great liberal organ, *The New Republic*, he has always been relentless in attacking those whom he believes have miscarried justice; forcible in appealling to the common sense, sympathy, and toleration of the general public; and constructive in suggestions for the solution of social problems. In politics, a subject in which he shows increasing interest, he has since outspokenly sided himself with progressive legislation and popular control. Nor is his stand confined to mere educative work. For a number of years, he has been active in paving the way to an organization of a non-partisan society, and the result in the recent founding of the League of Independent Political Action of which he is the Chairman. Through this League, it is his purpose to enlist and organize the effort of all progressives of his nation irrespective of party allegiance, or no allegiance.

With regard to his political ideas, much more, however, deserves to be said. The best summary may be found in his, "The Public and Its Problems," a book which I wish especially to introduce here. To my knowledge, it is, without exaggeration, one of the few signi-

ficant political writings that have ever been published in the last ten years, and which is sure to have a future. Contrary to the prevalent theory and practice of discrediting democracy, he believes that it is as yet the best system of government, and the really important task that lies before us is to find and organize the public which is the cornerstone of democracy. Democracy has 'failed,' according to Dr. Dewey, not because it is impracticable, but because it is built on the assumption of a public that is yet to be discovered and organized. As long as there is no public, there can be no public opinion; and without public opinion, there can be no real democracy. Therefore, he suggests, let us first discover a public; and it is his hope that he can find the American public by the organization of such things as the League of Independent Political Action.

Social and Political Ideals

In China, it has been declared that the only thing she needs is science in the technical sense of the word, but in the field of philosophy, social and political especially, China needs nothing more than to adhere to what she already possesses in this field. It is not my wish here, as it is unnecessary, to repudiate this claim. What I wish to bring out is that in the matter of social and political ideals, China cannot be very different from the rest of the civilized world. Even granted that a nation has already worked out a set of satisfactory ideals, this satisfactoriness can only, in the first place, be construed in relative terms, and secondly, it cannot mean the exclusion of other ideals or other interpretation of similar ideals. Take, for instance, the democratic ideal. It is clear that democracy as a political ideal has been implied and taught from Confucious down to Dr. Sun. So we have to-day in our political philosophy a democratic ideal. Now, the fact that we have a democratic ideal certainly does not mean that we should be deaf to other teachings of democracy. This cannot be so because ideals, in the nature of the case are of changing content; they are formulas always to be discovered rather than having been prescribed once for all.

It is therefore my great hope that when Prof. Dewey comes to China for the second time, he will enlighten us with more of his ripened social and political ideals. Armed with the knowledge of the country which he undoubtedly acquired during his first visit, he is, more than any other learned man, competent to criticize the Chinese civilization in the light of his philosophy. We hope further that he will not spare us our faults, nor be reluctant to point out the difficulties in our way to the realization of a fuller social and political development. In conclusion, may I be allowed to add that however urgent is the need of technical advisors, the need of advisors relating to our attitudes and ideals can never be under-estimated, for after all, it is ideals rather than machines that move and mould human destiny.

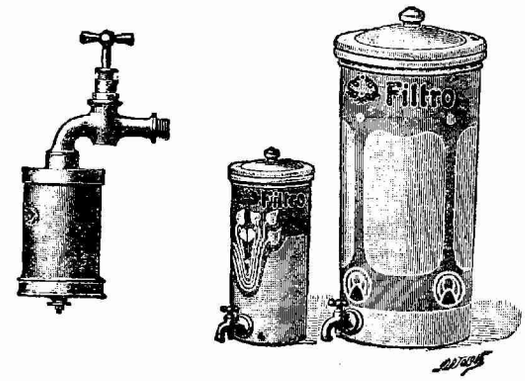
Nanking, March 30, 1931.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., the largest American machinery trading establishment in China, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its inception March 31, when the president, executives and staff were at home to their friends at the head offices of the company in Yuen Ming Yuan road, Shanghai. The large machinery display room on the ground floor was converted into a reception room and hundreds of the leading foreign and Chinese business men and officials called to pay their respects to the company, and to congratulate Vilhelm Meyer, the head of the concern. Displayed in the room were a fine collection of gifts—scrolls, cups and plaques, which had been sent by admiring friends, many of whom were Chinese. Among the silver plaques was one from Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On the evening of March 30 Mr. and Mrs. Meyer were hosts at a supper and dance given for the foreign staff of the company at their home. About 150 enjoyed themselves until early morning. On the evening of March 31 the firm entertained 775 guests, all members of the company's staff, Chinese and foreign, at a Chinese banquet given simultaneously at the office in Yuen Ming Yuen Road and at the Great Eastern Hotel.

DELPHIN FILTERS



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In the United States Court for China

In re. Last Will & Testament of GUY WATERS CRUM Deceased	Cause No. 3339 Special Proceedings No. 749 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GUY WATERS CRUM, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 4, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Laura Crum, *Executrix.*
c/o Schuhl & Lurton,
141 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
March 28, 1931

FORECASTING

SHANGHAI'S TELEPHONE NEEDS

WHEN, as a new subscriber, you are given your telephone, there is entrusted to your use a share in the pole lines, underground cables, switchboards, exchange buildings, and in every other unit of the telephone plant. Practically every part of this intricate mechanism has to be in place at the time you demand telephone service.

Shanghai's telephone requirements as they will exist far into the future have to be visualised, and upon this mental picture is imposed the planning of an economical and efficient telephone system,

A great deal of this vast reconstruction programme has already been accomplished. The remainder, combining high-pressure work with meticulous care, is proceeding apace. Every human endeavour is being made to push ahead with the stupendous task.....

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

In the United States Court for China

In re. Last Will & Testament of WILLIAM GEORGE BUCHANAN, Deceased	Cause No. 3317 Special Proceedings No. 738 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE BUCHANAN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before SEPTEMBER 28, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. Mrs. Laura F. Buchanan,
c/o Fleming, Franklin and Allman
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
March 23, 1931. Shanghai, China.

56-212

All-India Congress Meets

Recent telegrams from India indicate that although the more radical elements continue to incite disorders, many Liberal Indians are inclined to take a moderate course in securing a better status for their country, Mahatama Gandhi, who has recently himself been the object of attacks from the more radical Indians, scored a victory in the Karachi Congress, by means of the threat that unless the majority approved he would regard it as a sign that his mission for India was terminated and would starve himself to death. The All-India Congress opened at Karachi March 29, attended by 30,000 persons. As the session opened Vallabhai Patel, the President, in his address, emphasized that the Congress has no intention of receding from the position taken at Lahore when resolutions demanding complete independence were passed. "However," said Mr. Patel in furnishing the note of moderation, "this demand for our independence does not mean a churlish refusal to associate with Great Britain or any other power in our struggle for independence."

Hangings at Lahore Signal for Communal Riots

The hanging of three Indians at Lahore March 24 was the signal for further agitation and rioting in various parts of India. The three men were sentenced to death for their connection with the murder of a Police Commissioner three years ago. Their appeal was dismissed, the judges not allowing any political considerations to influence their judgment. Mahatma Gandhi himself was made the object of attack, the more Radical Indians denouncing him for not adopting a more violent attitude. When he arrived at Karachi he was met with processions carrying cardboard skeletons draped with sackcloth. One fanatic hit Gandhi with the butt end of a flag-pole and he escaped serious injury through the intervention of friends.

At Cawnpore communal riots broke out with a fury when the Mohammedans refused to accede to the demands of the Congress Volunteers to close their shops as a protest against the Lahore hangings. In the ensuing rioting Mohammedan mosques were invaded and shops looted and burned. Troops were called out after the police found themselves unable to cope with the situation. Thirty persons were killed and 100 injured during two days of rioting.

Lord Irwin Greeted with Applause

The Committee of the All-India Congress endorsed the resolution passed by the working committee expressing admiration of the spirit of Bhagat Shingh and his comrades, the three conspirators executed at Lahore for the murder of Police Commissioner Saunders three years ago. But at the same time the Committee dissociated the Congress from the political violence which followed at Cawnpore, where for several days serious Communal riots occurred.

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, was greeted by prolonged applause when he appeared before the Legislative Assembly at New Delhi March 28. The Finance Bill, however, was rejected, although a message to the President from Lord Irwin recommended that it should be passed. Members objected to an increase in the income tax and super-tax and, despite the offer of Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, to reduce the amount to be collected by a crore (10,000,000 rupees), the Assembly threw out the Bill. The Council of State later passed the Bill.

While Winston Churchill, speaking in London, was urging a vigorous policy towards the troubles in India, Lord Irwin, speaking at a farewell banquet in New Delhi said the idea that a firm government would suppress the Nationalist movement was superficial, distorted and wholly removed from reality.

American Mother Secures Custody of Four-Year-Old Adopted Son

Judge M. D. Purdy in the U. S. Court for China March 30 ruled that four-year-old Kenneth Wah, American-born boy and adopted son of Wah Ing-sai, Cantonese married to an European woman in New York, where he formerly was a restaurant proprietor, is to be returned to the United States and placed in the hands of his mother. Kenneth arrived in Shanghai on May 20 of last year, travelling with his father. The father was returning to his home near Canton after he had a dispute with the boy's mother concerning custody of the child. When the father took custody of the child the mother invoked the aid of the State Department, and as a result the child was taken off the *President McKinley* at Shanghai by Marshal Porter.

Union Club Decides to Try to Keep Going for Another Year

The annual meeting of the Union Club Proprietary, Limited, was held at 3 Peking Road, Shanghai, March 30. The prinicpal business to be discussed was whether the Club should be continued. Two Chinese members, O. S. Lieu, president of the Club, and Chang Nieh-yun deplored the lack of European support, and R. W. Massey, who first broached the question of the Club closing down, suggested that it would be inadvisable to carry on if the Club were not a success. It was eventually decided after some discussion to continue the club for another year. Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten presided at the meeting of the Union Club Proprietary.

O. S. Lieu advanced two reasons for the failure of the Club to attract more members; first, the threat to close down about the middle of last year, which made officers of the Club wary to secure new members and, second, the lack of European support.

Chang Nieh-yun mentioned that last year the National Government started an international club in Nanking. Before its establishment the Secretary had written him for a copy of for the Union Club's rules in English and in Chinese and it was following these lines that the club in Nanking was formed. "It would be a very sad thing if it had to be said that whilst an international business men's club is formed in Nanking, we here in Shanghai have to close down," Mr. Chang added.

T. G. Drakeford and N. F. Allman were re-elected directors of the Union Club Proprietary. O. S. Lieu was re-elected president of the Union Club. N. F. Allman and R. S. Piercy were elected vice-presidents. The following members of the general committee, with the exception of one to be elected later, were elected en bloc: N. F. Allman, A. R. Hager, C. H. Sprague, G. L. Wilson, R. S. Piercy, D. W. M. Price, J. H. Lee, Pan Tse-chuen, Lieu Ong-sung and A. du Pac de Marsoulies. The name of V. Meyer was also on the list, but in view of his impending departure from Shanghai on leave, it was decided to elect someone at a later date to fill his place.

Japanese Tourist Facilities at Reduced Rates

The Railway Department of Japan, according to a *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo, in its campaign to facilitate foreign tourists coming to Japan, will place itself in rivalry with the Admiral Line, the Canadian Pacific and other foreign steamship companies as it is contemplating to reduce the passenger fares through an understanding with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

The Railway Department will issue two kinds of touring tickets for touring in Japan and the Far East. The Far East touring ticket is a development of the Sino-Japanese touring ticket hitherto issued. This ticket will cover the Chinese railways. The project is supported by the Chinese authorities and the various Japanese shipping firms. The touring ticket for travel in Japan will be issued by the Japan Tourist Bureau; it is a sort of coupon good for the voyage over the Pacific and touring by train in Japan.

N.Y.K. and O.S.K. Enter into Close Working Arrangement

A joint working agreement was entered into last week between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the two leading steamship lines in Japan. Both these lines run services to South Africa and South America in addition to lines across the Pacific and to Europe. According to a statement issued at Tokyo March 28 duplicate services, now under separate management will be radjusted; joint accounts are to be adopted for lines which parallel eachother; equipment is to be used jointly and materials are to be purchased on joint account. Joint transportaion of passengers and cargo has also been arranged for.

Annual Meeting of Shanghai Foreign "Y" Held

The annual meeting of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. was held March 30, H. H. Arnhold, president of the Board of Trustees, presiding, supported by C. M. Wentworth, W. S. Fleming, R. J. Corbett, P. S. Hopkins, A. B. Lowson, O. G. Steen, Dean Trivett and Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten. R. J. Corbett, A. B. Lowson, and O. G. Steen were re-elected to the board and S. Y. Euren was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of W. Kuepper.

In the American Consular Court

For the District of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of EDWARD DE MEGLIO, Deceased

Cause No. Special Proceedings No. 118

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD DE MEGLIO deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 6, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. March 6, 1931

MABEL A. DE MEGLIO, c/o Arco Club, 308 Rue Bourgeat, Shanghai, China.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of WATSON G. RASEY. Deceased

Cause No. 3331 Special Proceedings No. 743

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WATSON G. RASEY deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 14th 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. March 6, 1931.

JAMES B. DAVIES, 4 Hongkong Road Shanghai

56-213

Chinese-Japanese Rumpus Near Mukden

Trouble broke out beginning of the week between Chinese and Japanese near Mukden owing to Chinese police having fired 30 shots at a party of 80 Japanese soldiers engaged in practice in the railways zone. Following the shots, the Japanese charged and surrounded a Chinese police station. They seized two machine-guns and 11 revolvers An amicable settlement of the incident was later reached, through the intervention of the Japanese Consul. The Chinese apologized for the firing, and the Japanese troops have returned the arms they seized. The Chinese explanation was that the police mistook the Japanese for bandits.

Japanese Fishing Companies not to Wait for Negotiations with Soviets

In view of the recurrent fishery troubles with the Soviet Republic the Japanese Government is preparing to station Fishery Commissioners in Moscow so as to ensure smooth negotiations with the Soviet authorities on fishery questions between the two countries whenever the occasion arises, but in the meantime a Tokyo despatch states that the Nichiro Fishery Company and other interested fishery firms intend to operate in northern waters when the season arrives, regardless of the result of the negotiations now under way between the two governments.

Embezzlement Alleged Against Ex-Deputy Commissioner at Tientsin

Ku Tze-yi, Deputy Commissioner of Customs under the Yen Hsi-shan-Simpson regime, and his brother Ku Tze-fan were charged at the Tientsin Destrict Court March 24 in connection with an alleged shortage of funds belonging to the Tientsin Maritime Customs, which was discovered after it was re-taken by the proper authorities appointed by the Inspectorate-General in Shanghai. Questioned by the judge, Ku Tze-yi said he entered the Customs service at the request of the Shansi officials and his formal appointment was made by Marshal Yen Hsi-shan on July 12. He then re-counted and had $123,700 came from fines and confiscations and this was deposited in the Bank of Communications. Under the understanding between Mr. Simpson and himself the money was withdrawn and put in the Banque Belge pour L'Etranger. The money was then put in the Banque de l'Indo-Chine in the name of the Commissioner's local money account and before this it was known as the Confiscations and Fines Account. The money was withdrawn from this bank on September 23 and put in the Chinese bank above-mentioned. Of this sum, about $37,000 was later withdrawn. About $24,000 was used as "bounty" money and the rest went to Ku. Ku left Tientsin on October 8 and was arrested in Dairen last December.

British Liquor Firm Makes Big Profits

The third annual general meeting of shareholders of Messrs. Caldbeck Macgregor & Co, Ltd., British liquor merchants and aerated water manufacturers, was held in Shanghai March 29. J. F. Macgregor, presiding, stated that the net profits for the 12 months under review after deducting management and all other expenses, were Tls. 370,510.26, as compared with Tls. 271,377.64 for the year 1929. "The results shown reflect great credit on the work done by the company's branch managers and senior assistants and your directors propose to record a special mark of appreciation to these particular employees in a tangible manner," said Mr. Macgregor. Mr. Macgregor confirmed that his firm had secured a Tls. 200,000 interest in the Union Brewery.

Dividends as follows for the year ended December 31, 1930, were authorized:—8 per cent. on the 80,000 preference shares and 10 per cent. on the 140,000 ordinary shares, absorbing, respectively, Tls. 64,000 and Tls. 140,000. Tls. 35,000 in bonuses was allocated for distribution amongst the managers and senior assistants at each of the company's branches.

Reported Withdrawal of the Soviet Oil Trust

Although definite information is not available it was reported in Shanghai oil circles this week that the Soviet Naphtha Trust will not engage in the distribution of Soviet oil in Shanghai, for which purpose P. A. Libanoff had ostensibly opened an office in Shanghai. As regards the report last week that Mr. Libanoff had made a contract with the Kwang Wah Oil Company, later reports were in circulation that the Soviet had withdrawn and that the Kwang Wah Co. had placed contracts with independent American oil companies in California for large supplies.

Kiangsu Court Rules Kao Yin Guilty of Smuggling Chinese

The Kiangsu High Court at Soochow, which last week heard the appeal of Kao Yin, former Chinese Consul at San Francisco, who with Mrs. Kao Yin had been convicted by the Nanking District Court of attempting to smuggle opium into San Francisco several years ago, gave its decision March 30. Kao Yin was acquitted by the Kiangsu Court on the charge of smuggling opium, but was sentenced to one year and four months imprisonment and $1,400 fine for helping to smuggle Chinese into the United States. Sun Yuan, former chancellor to the San Francisco consulate, who had also appealed against a former conviction, was sentenced to two years imprisonment for helping to smuggle and was also ordered to pay a fine of $2,000. Both Kao and Sun have declared that they will appeal again against the convictions entered against them. Mrs. Kao Yin, it will be remembered, was sentenced to four years imprisonment and fined $4,000, by the Kiangsu Lower Court and when she appealed to the Nanking Supreme Court some time ago her appeal was dismissed. The charges against Kao and Sun were allowed to go up to the Kiangsu High Court on appeal, with results as above stated.

Child Welfare Association Holds Semi-Annual Meeting

The semi-annual general meeting of the National Child Welfare Association was held in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce during the week. Among those present were H. L Wang, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. W. S. Fu, Professor of Pediatrics of the National Central Medical College, L H. Chen of the Municipal Social Affairs Bureau, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McCracken of St. John's Medical College, Dr. Doris Hoffman, and Mrs. G. B. Fryer, Superintendent of the Institution for the Chinese Blind.

Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the *Chinese Recorder*, presided. Dr. W. W. Peter, formerly secretary of the council on health education of China and recently returned from America as an adviser to the Health Administration of the National Government, spoke on "Child Hygiene Progress in America."

Prof. H. C. Chen, Chinese Education officer of the S.M.C., and editor of the *Child Education Magazine*, made a speech on parent education as the necessary prerequisite for proper child training.

Shanghai Newspaper Men Entertain Consul General Douglas

U. S. Consul General Douglas Jenkins was entertained at an informal tiffin by the representatives of American newspapers in Shanghai at the Cathay Hotel March 30. The hosts were Hallett F. Abend of the *New York Times*, H.R. Ekins of the *United Press*, Reginald Sweetland of the *Chicago Daily News*, J. Harris of the *Associated Press*, J. B. Powell of the *Chicago Tribune*, Victor Keen of the *New York Herald-Tribune*; Charles J. Laval; and T. O. Thackery, editor of *The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, and Geo. Bronson Rea of the *Far Eastern Review*.

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Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular Business Done 2,400,000 Shares
April 1.

1930-1931 High	1930-1931 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Mar. 30	Tues. Mar. 31
37⅜	14¼	1.60	Adams Express	19⅞	20
68½	31¼	3.00	Allis Chalmers	34	34
156½	104⅝	4.00	American Can	122⅞	123⅜
101¾	25	—	American &Foreign Power	40⅜	41¼
76⅞	11⅛	—	American& For. Power W.	24½	25¼
79¼	37½	4.00	American Smelting	45	46½
274¼	170⅜	9.00	American Tel. & Tel. ..	182¼	188⅞
130⅞	99¼	5 00	American Tobacco "B" ..	116¼	116½
124⅞	47⅝	*3.00	American Waterworks ..	64	64
81½	25	2.50	Anaconda Copper	33	33¼
61⅝	16⅝	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	18⅝	18½
122⅜	55⅜	7.00	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅛	74
110¼	47⅞	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	57⅛	57⅛
50½	15	1.00	Borg Warner	25½	25⅞
33⅜	7¾	—	Calumet & Hecla	9¼	9
52¼	35¼	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	40⅞	40⅞
362¾	82½	6.00	Case J. I.	107½	105¼
82½	32¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	45	44½
43	14⅛	1.00	Chrysler..	21⅛	21⅛
44¼	13⅛	p.30	Cities Service, Com.	18¼	18½
87	30⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric..	40¼	Mutl.
37⅝	7⅛	.75	Columbia Graphaphone ..	11	11½
26¼	7½	.60	Commonwealth &Southern	10	10
6¼	1⅜	—	„ „ war.	2⅛	2¼
136⅞	78¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	100¼	101¼
30½	7¾	—	Continental Oil	9	9
14⅞	1¾	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	4	3¾
145¼	80½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours.. ..	94¼	95
255¼	142⅛	5.00	Eastman Kodak	162¾	162¾
117⅞	37⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share ..	51⅝	51⅝
67⅜	16⅛	4.00	Fox Film "A"	35	34
34⅝	4⅜	—	General Aviation	10⅛	11
95⅜	41⅞	1.60	General Electric..	48⅞	48⅛
61¼	44⅜	3.00	General Foods	52	52¾
54¼	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	42	42⅝
160⅞	56	5.00	General Railway Signal ..	73¾	74
47⅞	29	2.50	Gold Dust	39½	39½
58½	15¼	—	Goodrich Rubber..	17	16½
96⅞	35⅛	5.00	Goodyear Tire& Rubber Co.	42	42¼
59⅞	12	2.00	Granby	17½	17½
62⅞	10	1.00	Hudson Motors, ...	20¼	20½
75⅜	49½	4.00	International Cement ..	52	51¼
14½	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	3	3
115¾	43¾	2.50	International Harvester ..	52⅝	50⅛
44⅜	12¾	.60	International Nickel.. ..	17¼	18
77⅝	17½	2.00	International Tel.& Tel. ..	34⅜	35⅜
148⅜	48¾	3.00	Johns Manville	70	70
26⅝	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	12½	12¾
63¾	20⅛	2.00	Kennecott	24⅝	24⅝
35⅜	20⅝	2.00	Kreuger & Toll	26½	26⅝
48⅛	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery..	28¾	29⅜
114⅜	76¼	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	85⅝	86
95⅜	41⅜	3.00	Loew's: Inc	55	56
28⅛	8¾	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-) ..	16⅝	17⅛
44⅞	9¼	—	Ludlum Steel	15⅞	15½
49⅞	15⅛	—	Montgomery Ward	23½	23⅝
32⅜	9	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	11¼	11½
192¾	105⅛	6.00	New York Central	109½	108¾
107⅞	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	63¼	63
28⅜	7¼	.60	Packard Motor	9⅛	9⅛
77¼	34¾	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	43	43¼
86⅝	53½	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad .	55⅛	55¼
16½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation ..	6¾	6¾
44¾	11½	*2.00	Phillips Petroleum	11	10⅝
123¾	65	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	86¾	87⅛
69⅜	11⅝	—	Radio Corporation	22	22
50	14⅜	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum ..	21¾	22
58⅝	40	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	48½	49⅛
100⅝	43⅛	2.50	Sears Roebuck	55	55¾
25½	5¼	—	Shell Union	7½	7⅛
94⅞	11	—	Simmons Company	15⅝	16⅛
72	40½	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	50⅜	50⅝
29¼	14⅛	1.20	Standard Brands	18¼	18¼
129¼	52¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric..	76½	76¾
84⅞	43½	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	42⅝	41⅞
40⅜	19¾	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	21½	21½
60½	28⅛	3.00	Texas Corporation	27⅝	27½
67⅜	40¼	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	49½	49¾
89¼	40⅛	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing ..	52	54¾
47⅜	10⅜	1.00	Trans America	14	14
106⅜	52½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	64	63¼
242¾	166¼	10.00	Union Pacific Railway ..	186	184
99	18⅜	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	34⅜	34
52	13⅞	.75	United Corporation	25⅞	26¾
35	11	—	U.S. Rubber..	16½	17
198¾	134⅝	7.00	U.S. Steel	140	139⅞
143¼	44⅜	3.00	Vanadium	66⅜	66¼
80¾	9¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	12⅜	12½
201½	84⅛	5.00	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	86¾	86½
72⅜	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	62	62⅛
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

Swan Culbertson & Fritz

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Studying America's Trade wth China in View of the Silver Situation

Tasker L. Oddie, Republican Senator from Nevada, who is now enroute to China to study the silver situation, will have the assistance of the American diplomatic, consular and commercial agents in the Far East, according to a recent *Uuited Press* telegram from Washington.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, and Robert P. Lamont, the Secretary of Commerce, have assured Senator Oddie that in connection with his study of the silver situation in the Orient he will be aided by Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister to China, Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attache in China, as well as by the various American consular agents and the United States trade commissioners.

Senator Oddie, with Senator Key Pittman, Democrat from Nevada, is interested in stimulating Sino-American trade and in increasing and stabilizing silver values through a white metal loan to China.

Copies have been received in Shanghai of Part 4 of the report of the hearings before the sub-committee, (headed by Senator Pittman of Nevada) of the U. S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, held February 4. In it are contained statistics on China trade and articles on Chinese finance and trade appearing in various journals in Shanghai. The views of E. Kann, Shanghai bullion broker and writer on financial subjects, are also quoted. Altogether there are more than 150 pages of solid information and views on the commercial and financial relations of China and the manner in which they are affected by the low price of silver

Unemployed Chinese in America Court Deportation Home

A recent telegram from El Centro, Carlifornia, stated that hundreds of unemployed Chinese in the United States are seeking to return to China and many others in Mexico are attempting, for the same reason, to gain entrance to America so that they may be arrested and deported. Sheriff Campbell of El Centro said 500 Chinese were in the vicinity of Mexicali preparing to cross the international frontier in small groups so that they may deliberately court arrest and thus, through deportation proceedings brought by American authorities, secure free passage back to China.

Rev. C. Tierney Dies in Captivity

Information was received by the St. Columban's Mission during the week that the Rev. C. Tierney died in captivity at Kienchang, Kiangsi, about March 5. Father Tierney was captured by bandits at Kienchang in November last. No details of how Father Tierney met his end are known.

Bandits in Anhui Still Hold Two Missionaries

The last news regarding the Protestant missionaries, Messrs. Nelson and Tvedt, who are being held by Red bandits in Anhui, is that messengers who were attempting to get through to them under the protection of the local militia were robbed on the way and apparently did not succeed in reaching them.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 25th March 1931.

We have to record a decline under the prices which were ruling last week, although little of importance has taken place either here or abroad to alter the situation. Speculators usually sell on any decline and in any case dominate the local market: their optimistic sentiments are still unchanged. The estimates of their present oversold position vary considerably, but conservatively we think can be set down as £,500 000. Should that figure be increased and any untoward factor arise they may find some difficulty in squaring their commitments at maturity, and to that extent some critics regard the built-up situation as not very sound. London, New York, & Bombay seem inclined to take their cue from here and, wait on events At the very close the market turned weak.

Silver:—Opened on the 19th inst. at 14 1/16d for spot and 14 1/8d. forward and G. $0.30 3/8. and closes to-day at 13 15/16d and $0.30. China has both bought and sold: India and America have been small buyers, and, inactive. Yesterday both China and India bought.

Exchange:—The official rate for T T on London on the 19th inst. was 1/3 3/8d., later lowered to 1/3 1/4d., on the 20th inst reduced to 1/3 3/8d., on the 23rd inst. lowered to 1/3 1/2 and this morning raised to 1/4d. but subsequently lowered to 1/ 3/8d. and again to 10/32d.

The market opened on the 19th inst. at 1/4 1/16d. and G. $.32 3/4 for T/T: London & New York: 4 m/s r. 1/4 5/16d. and G. $.33 3/8: Yen Cross rate 49 3/8: Yen 50 1/8 Rupees 91 1/2: Gold Bars 680. After reaching 1/4 5/16d. and G. $.33 for T/T easiness set in, and rates dropped away rapidly without reaction until the close when 1/3 13/16d. and G. $.32 were the best obtainable. Gold Bars closed at 703.

On the 20th inst. there was an improvement. An undecided tone at first with nothing better available than 1/3 7/8d. and G. $.31 7/8 for T/T with 4 m/st credits 1/4 5/16d. and G. $.32 1/4. At this point rates climbed gradually, and in spite of a fall of 10 annas in Bombay in the afternoon. Chinese speculators selling until the evening closure with 1/4d. and G. $.32 3/8. obtainable. Gold Bars opened at 701 and finished at 690.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 93,268,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,945,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 152,750,000 an decrease of $ 510,000
Estimated value Tls. 203,248,000 as against Tls. 221,243 000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Feb.	hursday Mar. 19	Friday Mar. 20	Saturday Mar. 21	Monday Mar. 23	Tuesday Mar. 24	Wed. Mar. 17
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/2.125	1/3 7/8	1/3 5/8	1/3 5/8	1/3 1/2	1/3 1/2	1/4 1/3 1/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/3 7/8	1/3 5/8	1/3 5/8	1/3 1/2	1/3 1/2	1/4 1/3 1/4
4 m/s ,,	—	1/3 11/16	1/3 11/16	1/3 11/16	1/3 5/8	1/3 5/8	1/4 1/16 1/3 11/16
T/T on India	79,210	88 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/2	86 1/2	89 1/4 88
T/T on France	729,127	821	808	808	802	802	828 815
T/T on N Y.	28,59	32 1/8	31 5/8	31 5/8	31 3/8	31 3/8	32 3/8 31 7/8
T/T on Demand		32 1/8	31 5/8	31 5/8	31 3/8	31 3/8	32 3/8 31 7/8
T/T on Hamburg R M.		135	132 3/4	133 3/4	131 3/4	131 3/4	136 134
T/T on Hkong	78 329	77 3/4 nom.	77 3/4 nom.	78 nom.	78 1/4 nom.	78 1/4 nom.	78 1/4 nom 78 1/4
T/T on Japan	173 126	153 1/2	156 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	152 1/2 154 3/4
T/T on Batavia	71 159	80	78 1/4	78 3/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	80 3/4 79 1/2
T/T on Straits	96 739	174 3/4	177 1/2	177 1/2	179	179	173 1/2 176 1/4
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L Cred.&D/A	1 2 97/	1/4 3/4	1/4 1/2	1/4 1/2	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 7/8 1/4 5/8
4m/s B/L D/P		4 7/8	1/4 5/8	1/4 5/8	1/4 1/2	1/4 1/2	1/5 1/4 3/4
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred& D/A	1/3 216	1/5	1/4 3/4	1/4 3/4	1/4 5/8	1/4 5/8	1/5 1/8 1/5 5/8
4m/s B/L Cred D/A or D/P	77.27	870	860	860	850	850	875 860
4m/s N Y. Lc	30.324	38 3/4	33 3/4	3 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	34 1/4 33 3/4
4m/s ,, Docs		34	33 1/2	33 3/8	33 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2 34

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 25
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	14 2/16	13 5/8	13 13/11	13 9/16	13 1/2	13 15/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 30 3/8	G.$.29 3/4	G.$ 29 5/8	G.$ 29 1/4	G.$ 29 1/4	G.$ 30
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	ls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	703 00	690 0	696 00	604 80	681 00	695 00
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	Tls. 112 60	Tls. 112 80	Tls. 112 80	Tls. 112 60	Tls. 112 80	Tls. 112 60
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Tls. 72.3375	Tls. 72.3375	Tls. 72.4	Tls. 72.425	Tls. 72.425	Tls. 72.425
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 124,16
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.86
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 5/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 27/32
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 5/8 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/0 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 11/16 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/8

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Band Quotations Received From Head Office

March 26, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	102	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	100½	4.97
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	97	6.22
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	107	4.61
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	85	7.23
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	89	6.99
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	100	6.00
German General Electric (A. E. G.) ..	6 % May 1, 1948	90	7.02
German Central Bank for Agriculture. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	88½	8.19
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	88	6.90
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105¼	6.03
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	100½	6.95
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	69¼	9.22
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	107	5.99
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	99⅜	5.54
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	94½	5.90
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107	6.45
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	80	9.87
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	87½	6.49
Republic of Peru ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	31⅜	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	86	7.27
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	85⅞	7.92
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	91	7.47
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan) .. .	6 % July 1, 1932	100¾	5.47
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	88½	7.03
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	102	6.78
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	66⅜	10.19
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	37⅛	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	75½	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (AmericanSh.)	81¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	59	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	22⅛	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	36⅝	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	56	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	82	8.80
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	10	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp. ..	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	24	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	58¼	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	73	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	67¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	65¼	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	51½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	48½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	79½	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	28	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/09	26	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Pls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

PRESIDENT FILLMORE, Feb. 2
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American.....	*Bls.* 200	*Pls* 704
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	203
Steel Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls*	3,713
Asphalt.....	,,	1,709
Canned Asparagus	,,	15
,, Fruits.....	,,	48
Fireclay	,,	64
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength ..	,,	950
Ink, Printing	,,	245
Leather, Sole: Sides...	,,	17
Newspapers, Old	,,	2,249
Oranges, Fresh	,,	166
Paper, Printing.....	,,	22
Sulphur Black.....	,,	299
Soda, Hydrosulphite of...	,,	115
,, Crystal, Concentrated	,,	162
Tobacco, Prepared.....	,,	169
Glass, Window, Coloured	*Sq.ft*	1,480
Srnd-paper	*Reams*	7
Files	*Doz.*	100
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	2 617
Coffee	*Lb.*	414
Chocolate.....	,,	500
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 97	*G. Units*	8,120
Infants' Foods	,,	2,384

PRESIDENT TAFT, February 5.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow *Bls.* 30	*Pls.*	30 10
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai... *Bls.* 50	*Fls.*	48.37
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Chefoo, etc. ,, 70	,,	72.87
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	82.76
Tea, Black, other kinds,		
Kiukiang	,,	58
Brassware.....	,,	26
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	50
Hair, Human.....	,,	254
Intestines, Sheep, Salted	,,	4
,, Goat, ,,	,,	5
Oil, Wood.....	,,	4,561
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	8,500
,, Raccon, ,, ...	,,	1,190
Skins, Hare and Rabbit,		
Untanned	,,	15,000
Wool and Cotton Rugs	,,	35

ASAMA MARU, February 6.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai *Bls.* 100	*Pls.*	99.61
Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.83
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	561
Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Hankow	,,	172
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	12
Cotton, Raw ... *Bls.* 100	,,	377
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	47
Intestines, Pig Salted.....	,,	27
Nutgalls.....	,,	420
Oil, Tea	,,	143
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	5,040
Eggs, Fresh	*Mille*	44

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Feb. 6
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1
Coffee	*Lb.*	1,574
,, Beans.....	*Pls.*	3
Asparagus.....	,,	15
Cotton, Raw:		
American ... *Bls.* 500	,,	1,777
Fruits, Table and Pic ...	,,	36
Pitch.....	,,	311
Ink, Priting.....	,,	15

INVINCIBLE, February 7.
(Agents: LloydEverett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ... *Bls.* 1,924	*Pls.*	5,492
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets under 1/8 in. thick	,,	1,421
Steel Bamboo	,,	2,599
Carbon Black	,,	295
Wax, Paraffin	,,	165

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb 7.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific Rl'y Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow *Bls.* 35	*Pls.*	34 00
,, Shanghai ,, 700	,,	688.20
,, Tsingtao,		
etc. ..... ,, 38	,,	37.42
,, other Ports,, 7	,,	7.02
Yellow, Shanghai ,, 10	,,	10 02
,, Tsingtao,		
Chungking, etc.,, 260	,,	256.18
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen ,, 30	,,	31 40
,, Antung and		
Dairen ,, 50	,,	52.37
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai ..... *Bls.* 40	*Pls.*	38.20
Silk Pongees, Honan.....	,,	50 70
,, Piece Goods.....	,,	5.20
Hair, Human	,,	122
Hair, Horse	,,	52
Soapstoneware	,,	124
Wool, Sheep's	,,	243
Fans, Straw	*Pcs.*	34
Hats, Hemp.....	,,	32,400
Skins, Lamb.....	,,	2,211
,, Rabbit, Raw.....	,,	40,500
,, Weasel, with Tails,		
Untanned	,,	12,000
Musk	*Taels*	242

STUART DOLLAR, February 9.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Rye	*Pls.*	18
,, Wheat.....	,,	2,481

PRESIDENT GRANT, Feb. 10.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*	4,032
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	515
Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable	*Sup.ft.*	206,363
Motor Cars	*Pcs.*	4
,, trucks	,,	6

PRESIDENT McKINLEY Feb. 12.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, not Re-reled		
and not Steam Filature:		
White Hankow *Bls.* 2	*Pls.*	2.00
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow *Bls.* 69	*Pls.*	68.55
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai... ,, 410	,,	401.64
Yellow, Tsingtao,		
etc.... ,, 145	,,	141.75
,, Shanghai ,, 10	,,	.809
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen, etc. *Bls.* 60	,,	62 09
Shrimps, Dried.....	,,	39
Lemons Fresh.....	*Mil'e*	32
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral..	*Galls.*	1,326

SILVER WALNUT, February 13.
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Duck.....	*Yds.*	886
Oil Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	6,301
Rubber Tires, Solid:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	4
Aluminium-Sheets	*Pls.*	35
Aluminium-foil.....	,,	16
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Beams	,,	110
Plates	,,	42
Grsase Lubricating, Mineral	,,	15
Leather, Unclassed	,,	8
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	13,568
,, Stalk	,,	1,513
Wax	,,	4

ATAGO MARU, February 14.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Shantung..	*Pls.*	0.82
Tea, Black, other kinds,		
Hankow	,,	92
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow,		
etc.	,,	31
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	18
Gunpowder, Ningpo etc.	,,	83
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	50
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	1,058
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	168
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai ..... *Bls.* 63	*Pls.*	61.26
Silk, Pongees, Honan ...	,,	136.79
,, ,, Antung...	,,	5 71
,, ,, Shautung	,,	11.65
,, Piece Goods	,,	23 47
,, Embroidera	,,	0 76
,, and Artificial Silk		
Mixtures	,,	1.56
Tea, Black:		
Congou, Hankow ...	*Pls.*	2
Other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	51
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowders Ningpo...	,,	334
Hyson, Shanghai.....	,,	1
Young Hyson Hang-		
chow, etc.	,,	61
Other kinds, Shanghai	,,	2
Brassware	,,	65
Chinaware, Fine	,,	21
Cigarettes.....	,,	5
Feathers, Duck.....	,,	98
Intestines, Pig, Salted ...	,,	13
,, Sheep, ,,.....	,,	15
Seed, Sesamum.....	,,	3,781
Soapstoneware	,,	150
Woodware	,,	9
Carpets.....	*Pcs.*	27
Eggs, Preserved	,,	2,900
Fans, Straw.....	,,	25,920
Hats, Hemp	,,	4,800
Skins, Badger	,,	700
,, Hare and Rabbit,		
Untanned.....	,,	30,000
,, Raccon, Untanned	,,	1,000
,, Lamb, ,, ...	,,	7,800
,, Sheep, ,, ...	,,	5,000
,, Weasel, with Tails,		
Untanned.....	,,	19,200
Handkerchiefs, Embroid-		
ered, Linen, Hand-made	*Doz.*	2,930
Hats, Puntal Fibre	*Pcs.*	1,800
Skins Lamb, Untanned...	,,	5,000
,, Rabbit, ,, ...	,,	20,000

PRESIDENT WILSON, Feb. 16,
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U S. of America.

Cotton Cloth, Unclassed	*Yds.*	182
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Rope	*P's.*	123
,, Netting	,,	14
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength...	,,	51
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent strength...	,,	1,626
50 ,, ,, ...	,,	14
Barley	,,	751
Canned Asparagus	,,	23
,, Fruits.....	,,	11
Coffee	,,	17
Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 1,000	,,	3,600
Ink	,,	16
Leather, Cow	,,	19
Margarine	,,	12
Shrimps Dried.....	,,	68
Soap	,,	8
Sulphur Black	,,	190
Ultramarine Blue.....	,,	8
Zinc Sheets	,,	7
Baking Powder.....	*Doz.*	160
Lemons, Fresh.....	*Pls.*	750
Sardines	*Doz*	4,320
Paint	*Galls.*	200
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 167	*G. Units.*	11,378
Automobiles Parts of..	*G. Units*	6,187
Machinery, & Parts of...	,,	26,079

CALIFORNIA, February 17.
(Agents: States S. S Co)
From U. S. of America.

Canned Fruits	*Pls.*	32
Flour, Wheat	,,	128
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Paper, Bond.....	,,	1,043
Timber, Softwood:		
Piling .....*Sup ft.*		151,323

SALLY MAERSK, February 18.
Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plan...	*Pls.*	139
Wire Rope, Old.....	,,	382
Ironze and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes and Tubes.....	,,	480
Nails, Wire	,,	820
Tabacco, Leaf.....	,,	2,400
Motor Passenger Cars...	*Pcs.*	1
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	17,819
Turpehtine, Vegetable...	,,	416

WICHITA, February 19.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

Cement Asphalt	*Pls.*	1,649
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Wire	,,	76
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Sherts	,,	841
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	308
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,125
Oil, Mineral, Colza.....	*Galls,*	5,439
,, Transformer.....	,,	13,845
Paints:		
Enamels	,,	65
Varnishes.....	,,	20
Unclassed	,,	3,689

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

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